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of elegant Curled Maple chairs feed from New-York. July 28,

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PRATT & DODGE.

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TS PANACEA. ula or King's Evil, Syphilitic Rheumalism, Ulcerous Sores, ases of the Liver and Skin, Gen-ul diseases which originate from the constitution has been broky, Arsenic, Se.

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N. CHAPMAN, M. D. of, of Surgery in the University of and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms

W. GIBSON, M. L.

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BOSPON BEGORDER.

WILLIS AND RAND, PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS CALVIN E. STOWE, EDITOR OFFICE No. 127, WASHINGTON - STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET

No. 37

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1830.

VOL. XV.

RELIGIOUS.

CONCEALMENT OF OPINIONS.

Much complaint has been made, and many unkind epi-thets have been imposed upon the Panoplist and the Spirit of the Pilgrims, because they have stated that the Unitarian clergy of this region were formerly in the habit of concealing their peculiar opinions, and made their way into the churches of New-England by a cautious reserve in regard to doctrinal theology. This is simply a question of facl, and ought to be treated as such. Instead of throwing out general and bitter complaints of a bad spirit in the works alluded to, those interested ought to go into a candid examination of the evidence adduced in surport of the fact alleged. To our own minds this evidence is perfectly satisfactory. It consists, for the most part, of fair and full quotations from the writings of leading Unitarians, who were themselves the agents in introducing Unitarianism, and who frequently assert the fact in terms as strong as any

which the language can furnish.

We fully believe that had Unitarianism come into New England openly and undisguised, it would never have pre-vailed to any extent; and we have reason to believe also. that the same sort of concealment is still practised in som of our country parishes, and that many pious and orthodox people are held in bondage by it. The men interested may call this prudence, and consider themselves justified in taking care not to offend old prejudices; we do not doubt that this has been the feeling of many clergymen, and that had not the subject been warmly pressed of late, it would have been their feeling still. We, however, consider the practice entirely wrong, and shall do all in our power to expose and break it up. The following sentences on the subject we copy from the Spirit of the Pilgrims for August. For aught that we know, Mr. Greenwood himself has always been open and fair, and an enemy to all disguise. For a Boston Unitarian he treats his opponents very respectfolly and handsomely, and he ought to be well treated in re-

Extracted from a " Memoir of Rev. S. C. Thatcher,"

by Rev. F. W. P. Greenwood. Of the Sermon by Mr. Thatcher, at the Dedication of the New South Church, entitled, "An Apol-ogy for Rational and Evangelical Christianity," Mr. Greenwood observes, "It (the Sermon) be-came a general topic of conversation; and while hy one portion of readers it was praised, as an able and lucid exposition of liberal and intelligible Christianity, and a calm and manly defence of those ho had embraced such a faith, it was denounced who had embraced such a latth, it was denounced by another portion, as advancing principles subver-sive of what they called the peculiar and funda-mental doctrines of the gospel. The weak were alarmed at they knew not what; the bigoted were surprised at the avowal of nonconformity; the cau tious shook their heads and intimated their doubts; while they who had observed the signs of the times, and who knew what they believed, rejoiced that the time had arrived, when religious opinions could be fairly and openly discussed, when reason was to be permitted to come out into the light, and men could maintain that their minds were their own. After finding some fault with the discourse, as

speaking "too much in the tone of apology and confession," Mr. Greenwood proceeds, "If these peculiarities of opinion" (the peculiarities of Unitarianism) "existed, they ought to have been known. It was best for all sides that they should known, and that an end should be put to a state of things which was an improper, a disagreeable and from its nature a temporary one. The time may be easily remembered when, in our religious world, there was nothing but distrust on the one side, and fear and Evasion on the other! when the self-conceited theologue looked awry on the sus-pected heretic, and the object of his suspicion an-THERE IS NO DENVISO THAT THIS WAS THE FACT. And how much better is it that there has been a change, and that we can now use language, as it was meant to be used, for the expression of ideas! And again it may be asked, How truth is ever to be known, if her face is always to be kept under a veil? How are we to expect that our opinions are to be received or respected, if they are studiously thrust aside, and into the shade, as if we were ashamed of them? pp. 34-36.

* This Sermon was delivered near the commencement of the year 1815, a short time previous to the pamphlet entitled "American Unitaria

DR. JOHNSON ON THE ATONEMENT.

ed by Dr. Samuel John Boswell, and by him published in his life of Johnson, Vol.

Whatever difficulty there may be in the contion of vicarious punishments, it is an opinion ich has had possession of mankind in all ages. There is no nation that has not used the practice of sacrifices. Whoever, therefore, denies the propriety of vicarious punishments, holds an opinion which the sentiments and practice of mankind have contradicted, from the beginning of the world. The great sacrifice for the sins of mankind was of fered at the death of the Messiah, who is called i scripture, The Lamb of God that taketh au sins of the world. To judge of the reasonableness of the scheme of redemption, it must be considered as necessary to the government of the universe that God should make known his perpetual and irreconcileable detestation of moral evil, indeed punish, and punish only the offenders: but s the end of punishment is not revenge of crimes but propagation of virtue, it was more becoming the divine elemency to find another manner of pro ceeding, less destructive to man, and at least equally powerful to promote goodness. The end of hment is to reclaim and warn. That punshment will both reclaim and warn, which shews evidently such abhorrence of sin in God, as may leter us from it, or strike us with dread of ver This is effectgeance when we have committed it. ed by vicarious punishments. Nothing could more fully testify the opposition between the nature of God and moral evil, or more amply display his justice, to men and angels, to all orders and successions of beings, than that it was necessary for the highest and purest nature, even for Divisity it-self, to pacify the demands of vengeance, by a pain-ful death; of which the natural effect will be, that when justice is appeased, there is a proper place for the exercise of mercy; and that such propitiation shall supply, in some degree, the imperfections of our obedience, and the inefficacy of our repenof our obedience, and the inellicacy of our repen-tance. For, obedience and repentance, such as we can perform, are still necessary. Our Saviour has told us, that he did not come to destroy the law, but to fulfil: to fulfil the typical law, by the performance of what those types had foreshewn; and the moral law, by precepts of greater purity and higher exaltation. The PECULIAR DOCTRINE OF CHRISTIANITY, IS, THAT OF AN UNIVERSAL SACRI-FICE, AND PERPETUAL PROPITIATION. OTHER

THREATENINGS OF GOD. CHRIST SATISFIED HIS

"NEW-ENGLAND FOREFATHERS."

Try our fathers by the only fair test, the standard of the age in which they lived; and I believe that they admit a very good defence, even on the point where they are supposed to be most vulner-able, that of religious freedom. I do not pretend that they were governed by an enlightened spirit of toleration. Such a spirit, actuating a large community made up of men of one mind, and possessing absolute power to compel the few dispossessing assorte power to common, even at the senters to conform, is not so common, even at the present day, as may be thought. I have great doubts, whether the most liberal sect of Christians now extant, if it constituted as great a ma-jority as our forefathers did of the community, and if it possessed an unlimited civil and ecclesiastical power, would be much more magnanimous than they were in its use. They would not, per haps, use the scourge, or the halter :- humanity proscribes them altogether, except for the most dangerous crimes; but that they would allow the order of the community to be disturbed, by the intrusion of opposite opinions, distasteful to them-selves, I have great doubts. With all the puritannical austerity, and what is much more to be deplored, the intolerance of dissent, which are chargeable to our fathers, they secured, and we are indebted to them for, two great principles, without which all the candour and kindness we may express for our opponents, go but a short step toward religious freedom.

If we would, on a broad, rational ground, come

to a favourable judgment on the whole, of the merit of our forefathers, the founders of New-England, we have only to compare what they effected with what was effected, by their countrymen and brethren in Great Britain. While the fathers of New-England, a small band of individuals, for the most part of little account in the great world of London, were engaged, on this side of the Atlantic, in laying the foundations of civil and reli-gious liberty, in a new Commonwealth, the patriots in England undertook the same work of reform in that country. There were difficulties, no doubt, peculiar to the enterprise, as undertaken in each country. In Great Britain, there was the strenuous opposition of the friends of the established system; in New-England, there was the difficulty of creating a new State, out of materials the most scanty and inadequate. If there were fewer obstacles here, there were greater means there. They had all the improvements of the age, which the puritans are said to have left behind them; all the resources of the country, while the Puritans had nothing but their own slender means; and at length, all the patronage of the government;—and with them they over-threw the church; trampled the House of Lords under foot; brought the king to the block; and armed their cause with the whole panoply of terror and of love. The futhers of New-England, from first to last, struggled against almost every conceivable discouragement. While the patriots at home were dictating concessions to the king, and tearing his confidential friends from his arms; the patriots of America could keep their charter out of his grasp. While the former were wielding a resolute majority in par-liament, under the lead of the boldest spirits that ever lived, combining with Scotland and subdu-ing Ireland, and striking terror into the continental governments; the latter were forming a frail Union of the New England Colonies, for immediate defence, against a savage foe. While the "Lord General Cromwell" (who seems to have picked up this modest title among the spoils of the routed Aristocracy,) in the superb flattery of

our truly excellent and incorruptible WINTHROP was compelled to descend from the chair of state, and submit to an impeaclment.

And what was the comparative success? There were, to say the least, as many excesses committed in England as in Massachusetts Bay. There was as much intolerance, on the part of men just escaped from persecution; as much bigotry, on the part of those who had themselves suffered for conscience' sake: as much unseasonable austerity; as much sour temper; as much -As much for charity to forgive, and as much for humanity to deplore. The temper, in fact, in the two Commonwealths, was much the and some of the leading spirits both. And to what effect? On part in both. side of the Atlantic, the whole experiment ended in a miserable failure. The Commonwealth be came successively oppressive, hateful, contemptible: a greater burden than the despotism, on whose ruins it was raised. The people of England, after sacrifices incalculable of property and life, after a struggle of thirty years duration, al-lowed the General, who happened to have the greatest number of troops at his command, to back the old system-King, Lords, and Church,—with as little ceremony, as he would employ about the orders of the day. After ask-ing for thirty years, What is the will of the Lord concerning his people; what is it becoming a pure church to do; what does the cause of liberty demand, in the day of its regeneration?—there was but one cry in England, What does General Monk think, what will General Monk do: will he bring back the King with conditions or with And General Monk concluded to bring

him back without. On this side of the Atlantic, and in about the same period, the work which our fathers took in hand was, in the main, successfully done. They came to found a republican colony; they found-ed it. They came to establish a free church.— They established what they called a free church, and transmitted to us, what we call a free church. In accomplishing this, which they did anticipate, hight also to pass what they did not so distinctly foresee, what could not, in the nature of things, in its detail and circumstance, be antici-pated,—the foundation of a great, prosperous, and rowing republic. We have not been just to I am disposed to do all justic memory of each succeeding generation. test for principle was kept up, under the second charter. I reverence this side idelatry, the wisdom and fortitude of the revolutionary and constitutional leaders, but I believe we ought to go back beyond them all, for the real framers of the Commonwealth. I believe that its foundation stones, like those of the Capitol of Rome, lie deep and solid, out of sight, at the bottom of the walls—Cyclopean work—the work of the Pilgrims—with the indomitable perseverance, with which the con

OPHETS ONLY PROCLAIMED THE WILL AND THE | nothing below them, but the Rock of Ages. 1 will not quarrel with their rough corners or uneven sides; above all, I will not change them for wood, hay and stubble, of modern builders.

For the Boston Recorder. ROMANISM IN THE UNITED STATES. NO. XII.

MR. EDITOR,-From the brief sketch that I have given, of the state of popery in the Union, it appears that the western States are becoming the principal theatre of popish operations. But how does it hap-pen, that the papists boast so much of the rapid progress of their sentiments in New England, and progress of their sentiments in New England, and tell us so little respecting their success at the west? "We know of no part of the Union," says the Catholic Miscellany, "in which our church promises so well as in New England. We look for no favour beyond intelligent, patient and usprejudiced examination." Again speaking of the bishop of this diocess, the same editor remarks, "The success, which has attended his efforts in N. England appears to have given him new elasticity."

appears to have given him new elasticity.' After diligent inquiry, however, by correspond-nce and otherwise, I have ascertained, to my own satisfaction, that the number of protestants of every class and description, who have openly avewed their preference for Romanism within the limes of N. E. during the last five years is very small; and the number of those, who have become papiets, he number of those, who have become papits, after intelligent, patient and unprejudiced examnation," would not, I verily believe, equal the number of New England states. No; intelligence not the soil in which the superstitions of Rome an vegetate and thrive; when the human mind, ettered by ignorance, will not read and cannot think,

then springs forth popery in all its rank fuxuriance But my inquiries respecting the progress of Ro manism in some of our western states, have led to a different conclusion. Popery at the west is no doubt gaining ground. The emissaries of the pope are silently, but in many cases effectually, infusing the poison of their superstition into the minds of the young and the old, in the Great Valley. Churches are erected, colleges, numeries & schoo's estab-lished, from all which, it is evident, that the papists have pretty confident expectations of controlling the future destinies of our country, by getting into their hands the education of the tising generation in that vast territory, whose political influence is soon to nderate in the legislative halls of the nati

preponderate in the legislative halls of the nation.

The hishops and priests, in their letters to their patrons and friends in Europe, give most encouraging representations of the rapid spread of popery in this new country. They tell them of the "university of the suppress of merous conversions of heretics," of the success of their schools and seminaries, of their public disputations with protestant ministers, which always re sult in the total discomfiture and disgrace of the atter, of the great eagerness of protestants to hear catholic sermons, and to send children to their schools, &c. These letters have been published at schools, &c. These letters have been published at Paris, and, contrary perhaps to the expectations of the papists here, have found their way across the Atlantic. They contain a particular account of what has been done, is now doing and what may be done in the Mississippi valley, if suitable men, and sufficient money, shall be sent from the friends of this enterprise in Europe. They anticipate the most happy results to their cause, from their numeries and female schools; for many of the young ladies after a short residence in them, have, at first secretly, and afterwards more publicly, abjured the secretly, and afterwards more publicly, abjured the religion of their fathers, and embraced that profes-sed by their instructers. Nor is this result at all surprising when we consider the means employed to produce it. Ladies of the best falents and at-tainments, of agreeable and fasciniting manners, are selected for teachers. By frequent acts of civility and kindness, and by various little artifices they insinuate themselves into the layour of their pupils, and gradually obtain their confidence. all their schools, the scholars are required to be present and assist in the religious services, & in many, they are prohibited the use of protestant books, and are not allowed to converse with their friends or with one another except in the presence of one of their teachers. All this they soon submit to without complaint, for they are made to believe, it is only the consequence of necessary and salutary regulations. The appearance of testraint is removed, and the loss of society compensated for by the assiduity and officious kindness of the nuns who are ever ready to attend their beloved pupils in the hours of necessary recreation. The fair and fascinating side of popery is presented to them. The youthful imagination is taken captive by the pomp and magnificence of the religious ceremonies; and when the prescribed course of study is completed, these young ladies either become confirmed papists, or return to their respective homes, with ng prejudices against protestant simplicity, and In Missouri, eleven ladies, who lad attended scho in a Catholic convent, became papists, and "took the veil" at the same time. It is said that the nuns in a convent in Ohio are all converted protestants In their colleges and schools for boys, sim ures are pursued, and similar results produced Almost from infancy, the pupils become familial with splendid paintings, pictures of saints &c., and

early imbibe a taste for the idolatrous ceremonic In view of these facts, shall we say that the an ticipations of the papists are visionary? Is there no danger that they will by these vigorous and unwearied exertions, soon control public opinion at west? Have we not then important and imme diate duties to perform to our brethren and friends in that section of our country? Are we not called immediate and efficient aid to the American Bible Society, in their present noble enterprise: Ought we not to co-operate with the American S. S. Union, and aid them in carrying nto effect their late benevolent and laudable relution? And among the intelligent and gifted daughters of New England, are there none, who will voluntarily devote themselves to the cause of female education at the west, and endeavor to rescue the youth of their own sex from the baneful inuence of papal superstition?
I have now, Mr. Editor, concluded what I had

to say on the subject of Romanism; if any interest-ing facts shall hereafter come to my knowledge, I will lose no time in communicating them to you.

ILLINOIS.

From the New-Haven Rel. Intelligencer.
Extract of a letter to the editor of the Religious Intelligencer, dated Bond Co. Illinois, June 10th, 1839.

many Bibles must be given away in order that the destitute may be supplied. The cause of Sabbath Schools is at this time receiving increased attention in this country. We continue to enjoy the stated preach g of the gospet in the place, though not with that aspect that could be wished. We need much the prayers of Christians that God would make us faithful to improve our privileges and to be active and faithful in endeavoring to build up the Redeemer's kingdom in this rising country.

SELECTIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN IN THE WORLD.

Though he will not neglect the duty of his own place, is heartily concerned to have the knowledge and fear of God more generally obtained in this apostate world, and is ready to contribute his ut-most regular endeavors for the preservation of common peace and order in subserviency hereto; yet abstractedly from these considerations, he is no more concerned who is uppermost, than one would, passing by a swarm of flies, which hath the longest wings, or which excels the rest in sprightliness or briskness of motion. And for himself, he can inor or or series of motion. And for himself, he can insert this among his most serious thanksgivings, that while the care is incumbent on others, of watching over the public peace and safety, he may sit still and converse with God and his own more sedate thoughts. How secure is he in this, that infinite wisdom governs the world! that all things shall be discovered the best way to the best way to the period to the secure of the secure disposed the best way, to the best and most valued ends! that an afflicted state shall never befall unto good men, but when it is fittest and most conducible it should do so! that the prosperity carnal appetite covets, is never denied them, but when it would be pernicious! How calm is he in the midst of external troubles! how placid and serene a spir-it inhabits his peaceful breast! When all things are shaken round about him, he is not shaken. He bears all sorts of troubles, but creates none to others, nor is disturbed by any himself

But they that delight to see this world rolling or fixed, as may most serve their private purposes, and have a perpetual quarrel with it, while it looks not kindly upon them; their life is bound up in it, and their pretences to another are but the languid, faint notions of what they never heartily believe nor desire. Rev. John Howe.

COMMUNION WITH GOD.

Our communion with God here is as true as in heaven, but the influence or fruition is different ac-cording to our capacity. When the soul feels the vigorous exercise of the thoughts and affections up-on God, and the raised operations of grace in holy duties, it is as certain a sign of God's favor and ac-ceptance, as when fire descended from heaven to consume the sacrifice. consume the sacrifice. And often our affectionate duties are rewarded with consolations, and holy

duties are rewarded with consolations, and holy souls are dismissed from the throne of grace, as they shall be received at the throne of glory, with the reviving testimonies of God's approbation.

This communion must be frequent, as love and respects between friends are maintained by constant visits and letters, and mutual confidence arises from acquaintance: so by the interchange of holy duties and divine favors, we preserve a lively sense of God's love, and a humble familiarity with his majesty, that his presence is not a terror to us.

A Christian that Walks, with God here when he leaves the world, to use with God hard a dying saint,) changes his room but not his company.
God was always with him on earth, and he shall be ever with God in heaven. Dr. Wm. Bates.

Est of all Human inventions.—" Every plant that my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up." That national churches or exclusive establishments of religion by the civil magistrate, are one of these plants, will not be de-nied; since nothing of the kind, it is universally allowed, existed during the three first and purest ages of Christianity; and not being authorised by the great Head of the Church, it must, if we be-lieve Him, be rooted up. ROBERT HALL.

LONDON ANNIVERSARIES.

NEGROES IN THE WEST-INDIES

I feel a deep concern in the welfare of the West-

have laboured among them, and I am neither afraid nor ashamed to say, that whatever impor-tance may be attached to India, or to other parts of the world, there is not, under the heaven of the God of heaven, such a missionary station as the West-Indies. In some of the representations that have been made to you respecting the slaves in the West-Indies, it has been affirmed, that they are so degraded, so ignorant, and so stupid, as to incapable of receiving religious instructi that the negro slaves, particularly those from Af rica, are devoid of all mental capacity; but what-ever destitution there is on their part, it arises from the state in which they have been kept; and I can aver from my own personal observa-tion, that wherever moral and religious instruction has been offered, the slaves have not only evinced a desire to receive it, but have exhibited the tenderest susceptibilities of our nature.— Where handicraft professions have been introduced, I have seen them excel in those profes With regard to the reception of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, I am prepared to say that there are no people in a better state of preparation for it than the slaves. A short time since, in a certain part of the island of Jamaica, a child, who had been educated in a sunday-school, happened to see a negro mending his net upon the subbath-day. The child immediately went up to him and said, "Do ye not know that it is written in the word of God, 'Thou shalt remember to keep holy the sabbath-day?'" "Now, massa," replied holy the sabbath-day. "Now, massa, replied the negro, "if you bring de word of God, and read dat passage, I no mend my net on sunday any more." The child brought the Bible, and read it; the negro laid aside his net, and going home to his wife said, "O, me never see such a picainny as dat, him tell me all about de word of God, I never can work upon de sabbat again." I have seen that where the negroes have embracd the gospel of Christ, and a change has been effected upon their hearts, it was not confined to themselves, but its moral influence extended to others around them. So great is the respect in which I have known a negro slave to be that where the master, a white man, could not obtain credit for five pence, the slave has been sent to a public store for the purpose, and could obtain credit for twelve or fourteen pounds, with this observation, "George, we look to you for the

payment of the money." The fact is, that where religion acts upon the mind of the slave, it is ca-pable of raising him to the highest tone of moral pable of raising him to the highest tone of moral feeling, and to those duties to which he is called. Nothing can effect this change, but the gospel, illustrations of which I have frequently seen on the bed of death. Many a time have I seen the negro in the prospect of speedy dissolution, rejoicing in the hope of the glory of God. Many a time have I seen, both in life and in death, the most astonishing effects produced by the powerful influence of the gospel; and to this moment ful influence of the gospel; and to this moment it affords me the highest personal ground for rejoicing, to reflect that I have laboured among the negro population.
That much ignorance, however, prevails among

the negroes, is beyond the possibility of doubt.—
A short time since, I was travelling through the parish of St. Ann's, Jamaica, and was benighted, and had lost my way. I found the overseer's house, and a creole was appointed to be my guide, who spoke English almost as well as myself. I inquired of him, whether he know that he had inquired of him, whether he knew that he had a soul? and he immediately replied, "No, massa, me know nothing about de soul." I asked him if he had ever heard that there was a God: to ne had ever heard that there was a God: to which he again replied in the negative, and on putting a similar question to him relative to the Lord Jesus Christ,—I received the same answer. At a still later period, while travelling in the savannah with a brother missionary, we met a most respectable woman, and the missionary, addressing to her similar questions, received precisals the respectable woman, and the missionary, address-ing to her similar questions, received precisely the same answers. At this moment there are not less than three hundred thousand slaves in the West India Islands alone, totally destitute of a knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ

SPEECH OF MR. BROUGHAM BEFORE THE AN-TI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, LONDON, MAY, 1830.

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SPEECH OF MR. BROUGHAM BEFORE THE AN.
TI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, LONDON, MAY, 1830.

H. Brougham, Eeq. M. P., rose, and was received with load expressions of applause. He was quite sure that he had met the friends of the Society too frequently to render it concentrates that he should assure the meeting of his concurrence construction on this great queetion, or of his zeal and constants in more of the mole object which they contemplated—the abolida source the meeting of his concertice construction of the contemplated—the abolida search of the contemplated—the abolida remind them early the contemplated—the abolida reminded to the contemplated of the distriction of the distriction of the distriction of the contemplated the contemplated of the contemplated reminded to the form of promined to the form of the contemplated of the latest fruits of that system which flower upon publiced; a crime which, though not one of the worst, was yet one of the latest fruits of that system which distractions offence remained to this hour upon publiced; a crime which, though not one of the worst, was yet one of the latest fruits of that system degraded the elare, it perverted the matter of the man who exercised the tyranury. Now, it would be infinitely nearer the truth to say, that it sunk the matter of the man who exercised the tyranury. Now, it would be infinitely nearer the truth to say, that it sunk the matter of the man who exercised the tyranury. Now, it would be infinitely nearer the truth to say, that it could be said, that the infliction of cruely was less degrading than the parts of its victims go of that the method of the cause of the parts of the parts of the parts of contend, that while regard was paid by the friends of gman-cipation to the interests of the slaves in our West India Col-onies, they were the first supporters of charities at home. The respectable names that graced the list of subscribers to this institution, would be found attached to the subscrip-tion lists of benevolent institutions in our own country. Were not those, who labored for the relief of the wants of our suffering fellow-creatures in Great Britain, and who applied themselves to the removal of abuses at home, the warmest friends of the abolition of slavery? Were not these men, too, the best benefactors of the poor? In addi-tion to freely communicating mere pecuniary aid, they were the very men most forward in removing what was, if not one of the causes of poverty, at least one of its greatest exone of the causes of poverty, at least one of its greatest ex-accretators, he meant ignorance. Was there an individual present who had not heard of the name of William Allen present who had not heard of the name of William Allen? And could he, a man who had spent his nights and days in promoting the education of the poor, be charged with neglecting the interests of the oppressed and endaced negro? The right rev, prelate on his right whose piety and zeal for whatever was excellent were so well known to the public, was at the same time a friend to the object of this Society, and a zealous supporter of general education at home. It would be conceded to him, that prison discipline was of importance to the inhabitants of this country; and could be speak of prison discipline without remembering the name of Buxton? The abuse of public charties, it would be admitted, deeply concerned the poor of England; and should be not name, in connexion with this subject, his friend in the chair? Mr. B. had had the honor of laboring with his hon, friend for years and years, in the work of inquiring into and correcting these abuses. In the matter of Parliamentary Reform also the chairman and himself had been as united and as sealous as in the cause of the slaves. He could put his hand to his breast and ask if there was any man present who could point out a single motion that had been made (except one solitary instance) on Parliamentary Reform, in which the hon, chairman and himself had not gone hand in hand. In one instance alone, in which he (Mr. B.) went a little further in opinion than his hon, friends on this question. There was one important dif-And could be, a man who had spent his nights and days

viz. that while the one twitted us in the subject to which Mr. Hunt had referred, and opposed all our efforts at emancipation, the other supported the general objects which the friends of liberty contemplated. The enemies of freedom, who talked perpetually about liberty and the British Constitution, were like the great monopolists—they held the blessing with a tight hand the ference between Mr. Hunt and the enemies of freedom, stitution, were like the great monopolists—they held the blessing with a tight hand themselves, but would let no one else share in its benefits. They thought it too precious and too delicate to stir abroad, and therefore they would keep it ill at home -the interests of their own party, and the m enance of their own ascendancy, was the whole liberty vocated gradual emancipation, because they wished emanci-pation to be sale and effectual. But this was not the gradpation to be safe and effectual. But this was not the gradual enancipation of their opponents. The gradual emancipation of the latter consisted in standing still, or in retrogression. But he (Mr. B.) was for going on; he was for going on judiciously, and safely, and successfully, and go on we certainly should, and go on we certainly must, notwithstanding the impediments thrown in our way, and the opposition and clamour which was raised against us. The hon, gent, sat down amidst loud cheering.

INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURMAN MISSION.

The Mission to this empire, in its varied cir-cumstances, is replete with events which deserve to be considered with adoring reverence of an all-presiding Providence. It seems, in its origin and in all its progress, to make an imperative de mand on the Baptists, to support it with untiring liberality. It was originated by a valued man of God, who, after his entrance on a Missionary life became one of their denomination. His compan-ion, the deservedly beloved Mrs. Judson, entered on the same Mission in agreement with his views. They mutually laboured and suffered together, till a most trying dispensation of Providence, Mr. Judson's cruel imprisonment, seemed to threaten the life of both. God, however, preserved her to be a ministering angel to him in his dreary prison, till he finally obtained his full liberty. But his sufferings, instead of weaning his heart from the Mission, seemed to have endeared to him his labour amongst the Burmans; for in one of his lat-est letters, he asks all who are "interested in the success of the Burman Mission, to remember him and his associates at the throne of grace, and to pray that they may be 'led into the paths of mortification and death,' and thus become acquainted with the mysteries of the divine life." Here seems to be no calculation for a cessation of his work, or for ease and indolence. The gloomy prospects presented by his imprisonment, and the daily fear that his life would be taken, created much sympathy amongst us, and inspired many And in due time, God sent deliverpravers. ance. His incarceration, and the cruelties inflict-ed on his person, appeared to be dark events at the time. But perhaps we may see e.c. that it has been over-ruled for good. Can that it has been over-ruled us more forcibi But perhaps we may see even now. not say, that it has convinced us more forcibly of a want of zeal in the support of Missions? and the great necessity of ardent and persevering ayer?—We may hope that it has had this ef-ct. God has tried us thus with adversity. He is now proving us with prosperity, and granting remarkable successes to our Missions in Burmali. Let us not be high-minded, but fear. generous spirit is now excited, let us be earnest with God that it may be continued. And as the Baptist Board have lately sent two reinforcements to Burmah, let us feel that our labour of love for the Burmans has but commenced. Our sense of dependence on God must lead us to diligence and to liberality, hoping for his blessing. But little is yet done. Let us feel, therefore, that much is yet to be done, and to be done by our denomination. Why should we not, according to our numbers, be as laborious, as untiring, and as persevering in Missions, as any other body of Christians on the

The particulars which follow are from the aptist Magazine for the present month. By Mr. Judson's Journal of Nov. 29, 1829, we rn that the Missionaries have finished to the Old,-a work in which they had been closely engaged more than a year. They have also pared for the press several smaller works, viz .-

1. The Catechism of Religion. This has already passed through two editions in Burmese It has also been translated and printed in Siamese, and translated in Taling or Peguese.

2. The view of the Christian Religion, those

ighly revised for a 4th edition in Burmese. has also been translated in Taling and Siamese

3. The order of worship of the Burman church. 5. The Marriage Service.

6. The Yuneral Service; the three last consisting chiefly of extracts from scripture.
7. The Teacher's Guide, or a Digest of those

ts of the New-Testament, which relate uty of teachers of religion, designed particularly for native pasters.

A Catechism of Astronomy.

A Catechism of Geography.
 A Table of Chronological History, or a Register of principal events from the creation to

The Memoir of Mee Shway-ee.

12. The Golden Balance, or the Christian and Boodhist systems contrasted. This has been translated in Taling. St. Matthew was also translated The Gosp

in Siamese by Mrs. J. and is now translating in Ta-ling by KoMaupoke, our assistant in that department, under the inspection of Mrs. Wade.

Two more females have been baptised, and

four European soldiers also have joined the little church in the English 45th regiment. The prin-cipal person of the Hindoobranch of the church of six members, who has acted as interpreter has grieved his brethren by his fickleness. At Rangoon, five more have been haptized, three tnen and two women. One, who had requested baptism, was suddenly called away by death.— Mr. Boardman has baptized three more Karens at Tavoy. Moung-Ing, a native preacher, not being successful at Amherst, has gone to Rangoon. His wife, who has grieved the church by in al conduct, is suspended from communion. This is the first case of church discipline, that has securred among the native members

Mr. and Mrs. Boardman have been called to a heavy trial, in the death of their eldest child, Sa rah, who deceased June 12, 1829. They found much sympathy from several English gentlemen, and others, who kindly attended the funeral Mr. Boardman has baptised three lads from his boardis an Indo Chinese, 15 years of age. They read Burman, & are studying English, and the hope is cherished that they will be useful. [Ch. Watchman.

From the Cin. Christian Journal. CHOCTAW INDIANS.

Extracts from a letter from Rev. Cyrus Byington, to the Rev. J. L. Wilson of this city, dated Aiikuhuna, May 31,

"You know the course of public measures which are tak-en in regard to the Indians.—The Choctaws feel that they are injured; and to human view, it seems probable that be-fore many months have passed away, the Nation will be sold, and all our institutions broken up. A year or two at least, will bring about strange and trying events, as we may

"All the Choctaw men in office are broken by the Mis-"All the Chartaw men in office are broken by the Mis-sissippi law—all their laws and usages abolished, and the Chartaws declared limble to taxation. My neighbor, Col. Folsom, has just had a tax of sixteen dollars imposed on him. Missionaries are also taxed,—None but free white men with certain qualifications, are considered as lawful voters in this state. What privilege is it to an Indian to be made the citizen of a Republic, when by its constitution he can have no voice? The poor Chartaws love liberty. They

will not fight, nor can they undergo such laws. They love their country and have no wish to leave it.—Our hearts are at times much distressed, we cry to our Father on high and To sum up all in one sentence: THE CHARITY WHICH

BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1830. THE CHARITY OF RELIGIOUS FORBEARANCE

Perhaps no accusation is more frequently brought against , than that we are destitute of Charity towards those cho differ from us in religious opinion. If this were

really the case, we should deserve the severe and cutting reproaches, which are so frequently cast upon us; for nothng can be more at variance with the spirit of true religion, than the indulgence of an uncharitable temper. In order to learn whether we are indeed guilty, let us endeavor to ascertain what that charity is, which the gospel requires Charity is a quality of the heart, and not of the under

standing; it is a matter of feeling, and not of speculation Doctrines may be true or false, but the affections only are charitable or uncharitable; and to speak of an un charitable doctrine, in the literal sense of the words, is a mere perversion of language. If a man, by a diligent use of the best means of information within his reach, has con o a conclusion that certain doctrines are true, whatever those doctrines may be, so long as he cherishes love for hi fellow men and earnestly desires their welfare, he is a char itable man, in the only proper and scriptural sense of the term. However benevolent a man may be in his feelings f he is an honest and bold inquirer after truth, he cannot always sleepe his opinions so as to conform to his wisher If certain principles are fixed in our minds, we cannot, if ve would, avoid believing the consequences which necessarily result from them; for this is a matter entirely within he province of the understanding, and over which the volims have no controul.

Accordingly, if we are convinced that the belief of a certian truth is essential to the Christian character, when w see one promptly and fully reject the truth in question whatever may be our feelings or our wishes, it is impossi-ble for us to believe that he is a real disciple of Christ. In forming our judgment of what is essential to the Christian character, there might have been something defective in our inderstanding, or something erroneous in our principles of easoning; but, while we cherish kind feelings, there can be no want of charity. He who wishes to change our opinous, should begin at the foundation, and, by fair reasoning, onsince us that our principles are erroneous; and not be ontinually reproaching us as uncharitable, while we feel that our souls are glowing with love, and panting for the best good of mankind; for how can one expect to convince a man of an error in opinion, by pertinacion him of a fault in practice, of which he knows he is not

Obvious as this course of remark is, it has frequently

been entirely overlooked; and men of the best feelings have been rudely assailed, merely because conscience has obliged them to think for themselves, and fearlessly to act accord ing to their belief. The absurdity of the principle which would measure a man's charity by his religious opinions, may be made plain by a very slight examination. One man is fully convinced that a belief in certain doctrines is essential to Christianity: the necessary consequence is, that he cannot regard as Christians those who reject them. but not so many, nor the same as the first, and thinks his very uncharitable, if, on this account, he exclude him from his communion. A third supposes nothing essential to redigion but a belief in the existence of God, and deem both the former bigotted, if they refuse to acknowledge him as a religious man. A fourth believes nothing, and despises heat all as narrowminded and functic, for supposing that any belief whatever is necessary to the character of a good man. And they all have equal ground for what they allege; for, on this principle, the less a man believes, the more or, on this pricepe, the atheist or universal skeptic is the charitable he is, and the atheist or universal skeptic is the only man who really possesses the gospel virtue of charity. he misery which he occasions, corrupts by his vicious exam ple all who are within the sphere of his influence; the skeptic, who, reckless of the consequences, attempts to blut out those moral truths on which the peace and wriftre of sociy depend; the unfaithful teacher of Christianity, who, aid the censure or gain the appliance of a vicious world abors to conceal the peculiarities of the Gospel, and thus prepares the way for every sort of looseness in sentime and irregularity in practice; may all be men of enlightened views and liberal feelings; while the sincere and realons Christian, who looks on his fellow men with ardent affection, weeps in secret over what he conceives to be their tuin ed state, prays shifty for their deliverance, makes every exertion in his power to promote their welfare, exposes himself to their scorn and contempt for the sake of doing them good, devotes his property, his health, and his life to resen them from a condition which he deems so dreadful; he, by all these efforts, is supposed to give proof of a contracte and uncharitable temper.

A principle, of which the practical, and even avowed, re are such as these, scarcely needs a logical refutation If we wish to ascertain whether a man is uncharitable we have only to learn whether he cherishes feelings of enuity or dislike towards others, on account of their religious opinions. This is the only proper criterion; and judging by this, it easy to see that uncharitableness is by no means ufined to an exclusive system of faith. In bertinism of sentiment is often united with the deepest ancour of religious hatred. The real bigot is the man who cels pleased when they that differ from him in religious t, disgrace themselves by some bad conduct; who is exed to find them uniformly consistent, so that he can have a evil thing to say of them; who puts the worst possible astruction on their conduct; and who, when they perform ome act of emigent virtue, too plain to be denied, resorts o insinuations against the purity of their motives, pretends to penetrate the secrets of their lwarts and by open the conaled springs of selfsh action, by which he alleges they have been influenced. These are the signs by which you may distinguish the bigotted and uncharitable man. He abounds in words of contempt and names of reproach; or he conceals his malice under a more decent dress, and rould have it supposed, that he is very sorry that truth obliges him to say of such a distinguished religious man, that is a man of very small mind, or extremely bigotted, or ambitions of distinction, or secretly addicted to some im-

n who cherish such feelings and descend to such conduct, in respect to their fellow Christians, must have some secret cause of uneasiness, which they would not willingly nake known. He that is fully convinced of the truth of his own religious system, is not easily disturbed by the loubts or unbelief of others. When the unenlightened but incere Catholic tells you, that unless you believe the doctrine of transubstantiation, you will be eternally condemned. and for your dishelief of that article, excludes you from his ommunion, you do not suffer yourself to cherish any unpleasant feelings towards him; on the contrary, you pride ourself on being more enlightened and liberal than he. You know his mistake so well, that his denunciations give you no disturbance. Why then is your temper ruffled and our indignation excited, when another, with at least equal ss and honesty, and out of a deep concern for your eternal welfare, affectionately warns you, that your religious rors are fatal to your soul, and that unless you repent, you must forever perish? What can excite such feelings, but a ort of secret conviction that he may be right?

Were you fully established in the belief of your own doc-Were you fully established in the belief of your own doc-trines, your quiet could not be thus easily disturbed. You would re-pect the man for his succerity; you would love him for his suicitude in regard to your early. It influence in liberalizing the views him for his solicitude in regard to your salvation; you would of a theological, in releasing him from bondage to system pity him for his error; but, taless your soul is dead to all

To sum up all in one sentence : THE CHARITY WHICH THE GOSPEL REQUIRES, CONSISTS IN LOVE TO OUR FELLOW-MEN; AND UNCHARITABLENESS IS A WANT OF SUCH LOVE.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST IN CAMBRIDGE.

On Thursday morning last, at 6 o'clock, the members of this church with their Pastors, repaired to the spot which had been given them by one of their number for the erection of a House of worship. It is situated on the old road from Cambridge to Boston, adjoining the easterly side of the mansion house of the late Judge Trowbridge. A prayer was offered by the Junior Pastor, and a Hymn sung, beginning with these words:

Holy be this as was the place, To him of Padan-aram known, Where Abram's God reveal'd his face, And cought the Pilgrim to the three

The senior Pastor then rose and briefly stated the causes which had brought them to that place. "We are not here (he said) because we wish to rend the seamless garment of Christ; because we would create divisions in his church. No,-but we are on this spot this morning, because we were not permitted to worship God according to the dictates of our own consciences in our former place of worship : because we were not permitted to worship God and maintain those institutions and usages, which were planted on this soil by our pious and venerated ancestors, and which we believe to be prescribed by the Gospel of Christ. If this be schism, we wash our hands of its guilt; if this be heresy then, we acknowledge, that after the manner which they call heresy, so do we worship the God of our father We have not separated; we were pressed off." similar remarks he made, evidently with deep feeling; and then addressed the throne of Grace in a fervent and impressive rayer; after which the following Hymn was sung.

> Praise God forever! Boundless is his favour
> To his Church, his chosen flock;
> They stand on Christ the Rock,
> His Almighty Son,
> On fair mount Zion,
> By his Spirit, grace and word.
>
> When circ of the Local Blest city of the Lord!

Thou, in spite of every powerful foe, Shalt undainsted stand and prospering grow, Midst diagrace, To God's praise, Both in love and unity, To all manifests. To all eternity

The services were concluded by the usual ascription of aise to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

The whole transaction was roost interesting and impres Beneath the slady trees, with which the spot was iles from the House of worship, invoking the blessing of the Pilgrims' God on their design of building for themselves a ace of rest. The morning rays fell through the foliage, and shed over the whole scene a religious light, while the voice of prayer and praise rose up with a full and clear swell; and the surrounding stillness and the thought that we were in the vicinity of the old University for which so nany fervent supplications had been made, produced opression upon the mind which rannot be effaced. It cas a spectacle which might have animated the spirits of bepard, and Harvard, and Hollis, as they backed down

We could not but wish that every oppressed and exiled burch in our neighborhood could have heard the song which went up from Old Cambridge during the scene which we have attempted to describe. It seemed to say, "Take surage; God is turning back our captivity as the streams

Immediately after the religious services, the ground was broken, and every one seemed anxious to take part in the work. Who would not glory to take part in such a work!

NOTICES OF NOW PUBLICATIONS.

Select Practical Theology of the 17th Century, by James Marsh, President of the University of Vermont. Burlington and New-York, C. Goodrich; and G. &

On our first page, under the head of Selections, ixve given two extracts from the first volume of this golden work. It consists of select entire treatises from the best criters of the best age of the English and Poriton Church What more than the simple statement of this fact, can be necessary to recommend the work to the carnest and grated attention of the Christian public ?

Such a work is peculiarly adapted to the wants of the imes. We need it to preserve the purity of our language. Every man and voman, that can hold a pen, is writing; the inaccuracies of common conversation and provincial occuptions find their way into newspapers, and thence into reviews and more permanent volumes; our free intercourse with foreigners is continually introducing new phrases, and dions foreign to the genius of our tongue; and the body of or old English is in danger of being swallowed up and wept away in the flood of modern combinations. In this tate of things it is particularly desirable that an attentive ady of the ehler and purer writers should be revived.

our aims. This is too much an age of detail. Men cannot ive themselves up to the influence of any one grand concepion : but their ideasure all broken m hat they may be conveniently applied to immediate use. Inelligence is more geterally diffused than it ever was before; nt, as Dr. Johnsot said of learning in Scotland, it is somewhat like bread in a besieged city, every body has i little, but nobody has enough. We have an abundance great men; but too often they are great in little things. and little in great things. They are striving after an office, an estate, or a name, or some palpable and earthly thing It is good, therefore, to hold up before the men of this age the example of those who spent their lives in contending for great principles, in searching for important truths, and in serving God.

We need such a work to increase our spirituality. There a manifest tendency to materialize and secularize relia People are unwilling to believe anything which they cannot see and hear and smell and touch and taste; their religion must all be bodied forth to the understanding, but whether it touch the heart or not, is quite a secondary consideration They are anxious to know hote the Spirit operates; and provided they can ascertain this, they seem to care little whether he actually visits their souls or not. We are so ach engaged in defending the truth against its adversaries versary which truth ever has to encounter, an illiteral disn, an unbelieving, carnal heart: we abound so much in the external works of praying and preaching and doing good, that we grow negligent of the internal, self-examination, devotion, and communion with God. We shall, therefore, find it profitable to caltivate familiarity with men, who, by trial and persecution, were forced off from this world of sense, and compelled to seek all their happiness

We hope the learned editor of this work will be rewardd for his labors by witnessing their beneficial effects upon the community; and the enterprising publishers be remu-nerated for their expense and care by a speedy sale of the

Elements of Dogmatic History, by William Muenscher, S. T. D. translated from the German by James Murdock, D. D. New-Haven, A. H. Malthy.

and technicalities; its use to show him the worthlessness of the more generous emotions of your nature, you could have human theories when employed to explain divine truths,

and to teach him to set a modest estimate on the powers of an mind in general and upon his own in particular, can be duly estimated by those only who have been engaged in investigations of this sort. Many speculations which are thought to be entirely original and highly important, many cories and explanations, which are regarded as new and of great consequence, will be found, in the light of historical theology, to be nothing more than the re-appearing ghosts of some old forgotten heresies. In fact, the mind of man appears to have exhausted every possible form of peculation on theological subjects, and unless one is dispo sed to adhere to the simple truths of Scripture, without refining and without philosophizing, he will be obliged to run round in the circle of some preceding dogmatizer.

The most complete work on the subject of historical theology is Dr. Muenscher's Manual of Dogmatic History (Handbuch der Dogmengeschichte,) in four octavo vol umes. Of that work the present is a sort of digest, thrown into a new form and brought down to a later period. In resenting it to the American public, Dr. Murdock has cor fined himself simply to the business of translating, and has xecuted his task with fidelity and skill.

The work is calculated rather to excite, than to gratify curiosity; and we hope it may prove useful by awakening ention to the general subject. Dr. Muenscher is essen tially latitudinarian in his own views; and he describes a doctrine of Christianity with as much indifference as he would the wing of a butterfly. In reading the translation we have been struck with the fact that an idea, which when expressed in German, appears quite modest and scarcely at all exceptionable, has the aspect of gross irreverence and irreligion when turned into English. book before us, however, though the author appears destitute of that religious sensibility which we always desire t see in a writer on religion, is yet a work of great research and considerable impartiality; we hope it may meet a rea-dy sale and be thoroughly studied; that by this means the public may be prepared for something better on the sar subject. The history of the doctrines is ably sketched by Doederlein and Halm in their systems of theology; but best of all by Dr. Knapp, a translation of whose work is now in press at Andover.

In reviewing that period when Germany was overrun

with Atheism in the guise of Christianity, one cannot but remark the hardened infidelity of the Rationalists and the desponding melancholy of evangelical Christians, even in the titles of their works. We subjoin a few specimens. A work of Becker's denying the existence of evil spirits, was entitled, The World bewitched. A. Weishaupt, Apology for disagreeables and evils. C. T. Bucerus, The mystery of the Trinity in its dangerous situation. A new idea of the Trinity. Im. Kant, Religion within the bounds of mere reason. C. Daub, Judas Iscariot. or evil considered in its connection with good. L. A. Kachler, Supernaturalism and Kationalism, in their common origin, their disagreement, and ultimate uni-A word for satisfying all those who are undecided, whether they should believe in order to know, o know in order to believe. G. F. Seiler, The question of hesitating reason, is forgiveness of sin pos is a gracious remission of sin to be expected from God! answered. The philosopher Jacobi, near the close of a bog life of anxious speculation, published a work entitled, To quiet my soul, what must I believet what can I expect among the complicated opinions of the learned inswered by a feeble old man on the borders of the grave.

We have several pamphlets bying on our table, which are orthy of a more extended notice than we are able to give them at this time. Among them are:-Mr. Everett's Address at Charlestown .- Mr. Hooker's Discourse on Preaching the Word .- Mr. Allen's Oration at Newburyport .- Mr. Thomas's Lecture on Capital Punish-

New Work on Doctrinal Theology .- Dr. Woods of Amfaxer has just issued a series of Letters to Dr. Taylor of New Haven. We have not yet had operatimity to examine he work, -last feel assured that in such hands the discussion will be calculy and profitably conducted.

NEW EDITION OF THE GREEK TESTAMENT. The following paragraph is from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. It serves to confirm our statement, made some weeks since, respecting the impropriety of arging Gries buch on the religious public at the present time.

bach on the religious public at the present time.

The Foreign Quarterly Review for June, contains a brief description of Scholz's new edition of the Greek Testament, the first volume of which has just been published in 4m at Leipain, embracing the four Evangelists. The Editors of the Foreign Quarterly speak of it as "the most important edition of the New Testament that ever was given to the public." Griesland's celebrated edition exhibits the various readings collected from 255 MSS. That of Scholz, in the portion already published, 674 MSS, of which not less than 322 were never before collated. For fluis purpose Dr. Scholz, visited the principal bluaries in various parts of Europe and Asia. He is a native of Bonn on the Rhine.

From the Christian Register. ANOTHER VOLUME OF DR. DODDRIDGE'S CORRESPONDENCE.

From an article on the first page, our readers will per-perceive, that a third valume of the letters of this divine has just appeared. And, from the specimens given of it in some of the latest English journals, we are glad to per-ceive, that they are of a nature, to do more lasting bonor to the name of that excellent man, as well as to excite a more permanent interest in his readers, than were most of those in the preceding valume. His early expressions of those in the preceding volumes. His early corresponde should not have been published; made up, as much of it was, of his personal affairs; the youthful loves, hopes or disappointments of his heart. But these latter, written at a maturer age, when he had passed all thus, seem to be worthy of their author. Of some, the importance of the topics, of others, the high reputation of the persons to when they are addressed, will secure for them the interest of the We may, as we have opportunity, select passages as of them.

Harbinger of Peace.—This is a monthly periodical pamphlet, which advocates the principles of peace, and the settling of National nifferences by arbitration. It is the successor of the "Friend of Peace," a periodical which has done much to endighten the public mind, on the subject of war and its evils and remedies; and whose editor, the venerable Dr. Worcester of Brighton, by his efforts in this cause, has laid the foundation of an imperishable and truly enviable fame. It is to him that we are indebted for the first proposition of a Congress or Court of Nations, for the settling of national disputes. We are glad to notice that this subject is brought forward, in the last number of the Harbinger. A memorial to Congress on the subject is proposed in the following form.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Con-From the same. To the Senate and House of Representatives in Con-

We, the undersigned, convinced of the great advantages and blessings, which AN ABOLITION OF WAR, and the reference of all international disputes to a Court of Nations, will confer on mankind, respectfully petition your Honorable Bodies to adopt such measures as may lead to a Honorable Bodies to adopt such measures as may lead to a Congress of Nations for this object.

For the Boston Recorder. HOPKINTON SPRINGS.

MR. E.p. e.—Having returned from a short tour by way of Ballston, Saratoga, New-Lebanon and "bat but not least," Hopkinton Springs, I am desirons for the benefit of my friends and others to notice the latter place, which I am happy to say has become quite a fashionable resort. This establishment is very pleasantly situated thirty miles from Boston. The roads to it are through several of our most interesting towns and villages, made pleasant by the rich rural scenery with which they are surrounded. The Springs connected with it have long been celebrated for their medicinal properties—the baths are excellent and a fine pond for the angler. ne pond for the angler. Here not only the invalid, but persons in health, can en-

Here not only the invalid, but persons in health, can enjoy the comforts of life "instead of killing time;" to make the day pass swiftly on, they have rational amusements such as the most scropulous can take part in; and more than this, you meet familiar faces; and the free, social, familiarity, which characterizes the inhabitants of our city and its vicinity, together with the very polite attentions of the superintendent and the quiet observance of the Sabbath make this one of the most pleasant resorts either for pleasure or health, our country affords.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS.

If our friends mean that the Recorder shall hold a re-putable rank as a moral and religious paper, and prove a blessing to the community, they must lend a helping hand. It is easy enough to write quires of personal and petry controversy, but it is not quite so easy to furnish every week a sufficiency of wholesome intellectual and spiritual food. We have a great number of communications on hand, but they are not always such as we want. We want pieces of a practical, devotional, instructive cast, culculated to elevate the tone of piety and general intelli-gence. We wish to know the wants of the different parts of the country, where our paper circulates; but how can we know them unless we are told? If we have friends, they must help us. This is not a personal concern; it is the concern of the whole Orthodox church in Massachusetts.

Typographical Errors .- We have been exceedingly agrined by the multitude of errata by which our papers have been disfigured. In the editorial articles of number there was existed for excited, and as for on, and we'for are, and many more, too numerous to mention, as the merchants say. Several passages marked for correct in consequence of a second mistake were made worse b the change. The editor grows impatient and charges if printer, and the printer in self-defence silently points to the illegible non-descripts that are given bia by way of mannscript. If our readers will have patience with us, we hope by practice to improve in this respect, as in all others.

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

Thirty students from the Andover Theological Seminary, having engaged a barge in which to return, accompanied the Missionaries on board the Corvo, about nine miles from the city. It was an interview of peculiar interest. On their return in the barge, the Rey Mr. Grew, the father of Mrs. Jones, came with them to the city. It may be well imagined, that when for the last time the parent and the daughter were to lock on each other, the most tender sensibilities would be called into exercise. The sweet satisfaction, however, that they had mutually committed themselves and end other to God, their heavenly Father, in obedience his will, was a support not to be described. As the other to God, their heavenly Father, in obedience his will, was a support not to be described. As a barge parted from the Corvo, a little after 2 a clock, I Missionary hymn of Bishop Heber was sung by the turning friends, while those in the ship stood on dee listening to catch the last sound of those expressi-

To mere men of the world, all this scene may lo like unuscaling excitoment. To those, however, we anticipate the probable happy results, which may confidently expected, it presents an appearance of imsublimity not to be described. We regard such sons not only as calling into dently expected, it promits not to be described. We regard not only as calling into exercise our best feel) as social beings, but as tending to make us tender dive as Christians to the guilt and ruin of the health heir about nations. And the time has come, who is a promit of the disciples of the control of the co ly after as constants to the difference, in their aboutinations. And the time has come, in their aboutinations. And the time has come, in their about the subject to the su Christ, can feel no concern on the subject, must be considered as strangely blinded in reference to the doc-trine of the Bible and an eternal state beyond the grave.

Since writing the above, we have received the following lies from the Rev. Mr. Jones, written after departing from the who and communicated by a gentleman who left the ship Corvo in the afternoon, and arrived in the pilot-boar.

afternoon, and arrived in the pilot-boat.

Ship Carra, Boston Harbor, Jug. 2, 1830.

Detr Brother Loving.—After reaching the vessel this morning, a mote was handed me which I had then no time to read.

On examination I find it contains the following truly peetic effusion which I transcribe for your service.

Yours tody.

J. T. JONES.

Sion which I transcribe for your service.

Yours tudy,

And this shall be the Missimaries' prison.
Buy unto day shall echo still the sound
Off waves; and night to night shall still respond
With dashing waters. Often shall day arise
And throw its criuson beams arross the orean,
And the blue world of waters shall be bright
Around them. And chill night shall frequent close,
And still the closen servants of the Lord
Shall be alone; no human helper near.
Yet God shall dwell among them; and the voice
Of prayer and purise at night and morn shall rise
To heaven, and ring from sall to said, outspread,
Till, eaught upon the swelling breeze, it mounts
To the celestial altar.
But, per chance the noble ship may founder;
And they, whose straining even have looked in vairs,
From thy to day, from night to fight to catch
A distant glimpse of heathen, dying bedien
Yea, rather, with their God—that rest above
Which sure remains for God's elect.

Levil water for the control of the contro

I will not cherish fears like these. They will-They will arrive—and Gon will go with them, And make them happy. Go, beloved friends! We may not meet again on Ciristian soil— We may not meet on earth—We shall in heave

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES. The last New-York Observer makes the following addi-

n to its list of benevolent societies, recently published Society for Propagating the Gospel S181,680 National School Society S7,254 American Education Society 30,910

The Society for prepagating the Gospel has been a more than a century actively engaged in the cause of foreign missions, and now "sustains 129 missionaries, a principal, and two professors in the East India College; 96 school masters, and 29 divinity students." The patrons of that society are, we believe, exclusively members of the Church of England, and they were among the first Protestants who entered the field of missionary labor.

The National School Society is also, we believe, supported exclusively by members of the Church of England. The whole number of young men educated by the American Education Society, during the year ending May 1830, was 524, and they were distributed in 9 theologi-

Institutions.

If the income of the three societies above named be added to those which we before reported, it will be seen that the total income of the Protestant benevolent societies in Europe and America, is more than THELE MILLIONS OF

NEW-YORK BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

We are indebted to the attention of some unknown and for a copy of the Minutes of the 40th anniversary as Association, held at Newark, May 25-27, 1830. this Association, bein at Newart, part of the Baptist churches in the city of New-Y number of churches on Long Island, and several in the number of churches on Long Island, and several it of New-Jersey, and one in Connecticut, belong to Whole number of churches 29. Ordained Mi Licentiates 3. Additions by haptism, 131. with this Association is a Missionary Society, with this Association is a Missionary Society, whose paray object is to promote the preaching of the gospel with the bounds of the Association. The receipts into it treasury the present year were \$295,72. Zion's Ade

From the York (U. C.) Christian Guardian. From the York (U. C.) Christian Guardian.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF THE REGULAR EXPISE CHURCHIN IN UPPER CANADA.—The minume of the first annual meeting of this association have just been printed. Its Session, which closed on the 13th of June, appears to have been a very harmonious one, and a season of spiritual communion and rejoicing. This infant association contains 8 Elders, 13 Liventiates, and 603 communicants or regular members. B pixed last year, 90; added by letter, 20; dismissed by letter, 9; excluded, 20. At the close of the minutes the following note is added;

'The number of our denomination in America as reported for 1829 is 228 Associations, 4384 churches, 2914 Ministers, 18,804 Baptized; total numbers 304,827. It is sup-

ed for 1829 is 228 Associations, 4384 churches, 2914 Minis-ters, 18,804 Baptized; total numbers 304,827. It is sup-posed that 5 or 6000 more have been baptized but year than are accounted for, as no returns were received from several Associations last year, and several have not been returned at all."

returned at all."

We rejoice to see our Baptist brethren thus abounding in
the work of the Lord; and that they manifest so deep an
interest in the promotion of Bible, Missionary, Tract, Sunday School, and Temperance Societies. We hope have
may be prospered in these labors of love. "In necessary
things unity; in nonessentials, liberty; in all things,
charity."

Southern Association of Baptist Ministers and Churches.—This Association held its annual meeting at Forton, near Gosport, on the 1st and 2d of June. The sermons delivered were of the highest order. One of the subjects discussed was that of a National Registry of the Barth of Children, to supersede the present inefficient and obnessions statute, which bears so oppressively on Dissenters pre-erally, and especially on those of the Baptist denomination, who conscientiously decline the baptism of Infant, and who consequently cannot consent to the prostitution of and who consequently cannot consent to the prostitution of a divine ordinance for the sake of worldly advantages.

It was resolved to appeal to It was resolved to appear to one of the last dregs of intel a Solicitor, of Gosport, kin to carry into effect the object ed the Dissenters throughout desirable a measure.

BIBLE CAU Oxford County Bible
the Managers of this Societ
and published in Zion's Ad
facts:

At the annual meeting of

bles, and 447 Testam

PLYMOUTH COUNT

A Society with the above can Board, was organized consisting chiefly of Associ the Old Colony Auxiliary.

Hon. Josiah Robbins, of thun Parker, Esq. of Flymer, Dea. John Bleckmer, Kingston, Dr. Andrew M. dents; Mr. William Nel Mr. George Russell, of Ki dents: Mr. William Nelss Mr. George Russell, of Kin mer Chase, Auditor.

THE PLYMOUTH CO

Was organized on the 19 ent parts of the County hav the house of Rev. Etlan Si ty is auxiliary to the Mass. the house of Rev. Ethan Smity is anxiliary to the Mass. 8
Rev. Ethan Smith, of Helms Bumpas, of Plympton, her Classe, of Chaver, Secr. Kingston, Treasurer.
Managers.—Dr. A. Mat Howland, Hansen, Rev. E. Freeman, Plymouth; Capt.
Mr. Bullard, agent of the ly interesting and impressive the auxiliary—after which the Ministerial Association pressibility of the Ministerial Association pressibility in the second of the Ministerial Association pressibility in the Ministerial Associati

following important resolution Resolved, "That we whom we can have influer as soon as may be; and wheat meeting of the Association of the Associat

OLD COLON

On Wednesday, July 2 ministers of Plymouth Com-under the name of the Old 6 Bedford Record of the Timinteresting services on the or with the Sabbath School exhi at Edgartown promises well was preached, by the Rev. Mo of seamen. A committee was subject, and it was resolved to the support of a preacher Islands, an island much fi

COLLEGIAT

Columbia College, N. inst. The Honorary Diegronferred on the Rev. William the Biocese of Marchard; Rector of St. Mark's Clark the Rev. Wm. D. Sundgrass Clark in Marcas street, in Vermont. New-York Alpha of

titution was celebrated a 21st ult. The degree of yo ng gentlemen, alamni e D. on Hon, William Wirt University of Penns, ment was held on the

Rev. Richard Sharp Mason, I N. Y. and the Rev. James H

Washington College, lug. 4,-20 graduates ad Waterville College, (Me Destruction and Death by

pers contain accounts of groonhood of lake Champlai commenced on Saturday I until Tuesday noon. In West Mills, at a place c Middlebury, the null stream was tem oracily dammed a dam suddenly giving w wholmed with a torrent w 20 buildings, on Monday p ple had retired to rest. In Mr. Nathan Stewart, seve

Mr. Nathan Stewart, seven supposed to have perished, and four children of Mr Joh hired man of L. B. Eldridge persons, who are supposed Robinson's Mills, Ferrisburg on Wednesday.

In the S. E. part of Middled with a saw mill, &c. were narrowly escaping with their East Mills, the bridge, a valumilt, &c. are all gene. The tol, are mostly destroyed. I done to buildings, farms, crof Middlebury.

The Windsor Republicant here had been heavy rains, a

here had been heavy rains, had been and still was un many fields of corn, grain a sits turbid waters melanch sostained on the river, and have verbal accounts of a s al other buildings being swe of White river in Bethel—a West Randolph on the san wreeks of buildings, lumb and other machinery which tain that the destruction of

ing description of the ravag Vicinity.
The highest freshets kn

The highest freshets known valley of Onion river are the The river was at its greatest ning, 27th, and the water with the feet higher than in eit. Every bridge over Onion ing two recently hull betweeter, at an expense of near State mills at Catin's Falls, Williston. Many dwelling in the valley of Onion river five dwelling houses were sa flats a few miles above this pevery thing was carried off dam. The grist mill, which ed by John Johnson, Esq. in current of the river which against it in a depth of 25 fellocity, without receiving the loss at this place, including \$10,000.

The destruction.

\$10,000. The destruction is propor eary streams of Onion river. OUR FRIENDS.

the Recorder shall hold a reand religious paper, and prove a they must lend a helping hand. quires of personal and petty not quite so easy to furnish every me intellectual and spiritual nber of communications on hand, ach as we want. We want pie. tional, instructive cust, culcuof piety and general intelli-the wants of the different parts apper circulates; fur how can we old? If we have friends, they a personal concern; it is the church in Massachusetts.

-We have been exceedingly ferrata by which our papers e editorial articles of our last or excited, and as for on, and too numerous to mention, as massages marked for correction, mistake were made worse by ws impatient and charges the elf-defence silently points to the ire given him by way of manuave patience with us, we hope respect, as in all others.

THE MISSIONARIES.

e Andover Theological Se-barge in which to return, ac-s on board the Corvo, about es on board the Corvo, about It was an interview of pe-return in the barge, the Rev. Mrs. Jones, came with them well imagined, that when for not the daughter were to look lender sensibilities would be e sweet satisfaction, however, ammitted themselves and each only Father, in obedience to ot to be described. As the , a little after 2 o'clock p Heber was sung by the re-e in the ship stood on deck, t sound of those expressive

orld, all this scene may look To those, however, who sents an appearance of moral sed. We regard such seaour best feeltending to make us tender ilt and ruin of the heath rnal state beyond the grave

fter departing from the wharf, he left the ship Corve in the

reaching the vessel this morn-b I had then no time to read, s the following truty poetic it service. n Harbor, Aug. 2, 1830. onaries' prison, the sound shall still respond shall day arise

them; and the voice

to night to eatch dying India. at rest above

They willwill go with them, , beloved friends!

-We shall in hear [Ch. Watchman

VT SOCIETIES.

er makes the following addihe Gospel - \$184.680 iety - - 87,254

302.844 ag the Gospel has been for ngaged in the cause of foreign 129 missionaries, a principal. ast Imlia College; 96 sche lents." The patrons of t sively members of the Chu

og the first Protestants who ctery is also, we believe, sup-ass of the Church of England. guen educated by the Ameri-during the year ending May are distributed in 9 theologi-and 66 academies; in all 94

ree societies above named be ad-fore reported, it will be seen that Protestant benevolent societies in nore than THREE MILLIONS OF

APTIST ASSOCIATION.

inutes of the 40th anniversary of Newark, May 25—27, 1830. A hes in the city of New-York, a ng Island, and several in the State Connecticut, belong to this body, 29. Ordained Ministers 24. by baptism, 131. Connected Missionary Society, whose pri the preaching of the gospel within attion. The receipts into the

intion. The receipts into the were \$295,72. Zion's Adv. (U. C.) Christian Guerdian. OF THE REGULAR BAP-PER CANADA.-The m this association have just been a closed on the 13th of June, closed on the 13th of June, rumonious one, and a season oicing. This infant associa-entiates, and 603 communi-ptized last year, 80; added etter, 9; excluded, 20. At lowing note is added;

mination in America as report-ns, 4284 churches, 2914 Minisbers 304,827. It is sup-

have been baptized last year no returns were received from car, and several have not been

a that they manifest so deep an if Bible, Missionary, Tract, Sun-mee Societies. We hope they labors of love. "In necessary entials, liberty; in all things,

a of Baptist Ministers and on held its annual meeting at 1st and 2d of June. The ser-ighest order. One of the subighest order. One of the sub-national Registry of the Birth present inefficient and obnox-spressively on Dissenters gen-se of the Baptist denomina-cline the baptism of Infants, consent to the prostitution of sake of workly advantages. It was resolved to appeal to Parliament for relief from this, one of the last dregs of intolerance. James Hoskins, Esq. a Solicitor, of Gosport, kindly offered his valuable services to carry into effect the object contemplated; and it is looped the Dissenters throughout England will co-operate in so If was resolven or specific or a discovery of the last dregs of intolerance. James Hoskins, Esq. a Solicitor, of Gosport, kindly offered his valuable services to carry into effect the object contemplated; and it is hoped the Discenters throughout England will co-operate in so London World. London World.

> From the Mirror and Observer. BIBLE CAUSE IN MAINE.

Oxford County Bible Society.—From the Report of the Managers of this Society, made at Dixfield, June 1st, and published in Zion's Advocate, we collect the following

and pinning acts:—
At the annual meeting of the Society, Sept. 1828, a resolution was passed to inquire into the biblical wasts of the County, and supply every poor destinate family with a copy of the Scriptures, as soon as possible. During the year following, branch societies were formed in several towns, to co-operate with the County Society, & books to the amount of \$300, were procured, and mostly distributed, viz: 771 Bibles, and 1018 Testaments. Since Sept. 1829, 469 Bibles, and 447 Testaments have been issued. They have now in their depository, 190 Bibles and 115 Testaments. They have in their treasury, \$127, and are indebed to the Parcent Society \$345, 43;—having a debt of \$331,93 yet to y have in their treasury, \$127, and are indebted to the out Society \$459,43;—having a debt of \$331,93 yet to

PLYMOUTH COUNTY FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

A Society with the above name, auxiliary to the American Board, was organized at Hanover on the 19th ultimo, consisting chiefly of Associations formerly connected with the Okl Colony Auxiliary.

Officers for the cusuing year.

Hon. Josiah Robbins, of Flymouth, President; Jonathan Parker, Esq. of Plymouth, Dea, Levi Vaughau, Carver, Dea, John Bleckmer, Plymouth, Mr. James Cushman, Kingston, Dr. Andrew Mackie, Plymouth, Fice Presidents; Mr. William Nelson, of Plymouth, Treasurer; Mr. George Russell, of Kingston, Secretary; Rev. Plummer Chase, Auditor. THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL

THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL UNION

Was organized on the 19th ult. Delegates from different parts of the County having assembled for the purpose at the house of Rev. Ethan Smith, at Hanover. The Society is auxiliary to the Mass. S. S. Union.

Rev. Ethan Smith, of Hanover, President; Deal Cephas Bumpus, of Plympton, Fice President; Rev. Pluminer Chase, of Carver, Secretary; Mr. George Russel, of Kingston, Treasurer.

Managers.—Dr. A. Mackie, Plymouth, Rev. F. P. Howland, Hansen, Rev. E. Dexter, Plymouth, Rev. F. Freeman, Plymouth; Capt. Thomas Cobb, Carver.

Mr. Bullard, agent of the M. S. S. U. delivered a highly interesting and impressive discourse after the formation of the auxiliary—after which the members of the Pilgrim Ministerial Association present unanimously adopted the following important resolution, viz.

Resolved, "That we will endeavor to induce all over whom we can have influence, to engage in Sabbath Schools as soon as may be; and will each report our success at the next meeting of the Association." Carver, June 10, 1830.

OLD COLONY ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday, July 28, a number of Congregational insisters of Plymouth County held a meeting at Edgartown, inder the name of the Oil Colony Association. The New-tedford Record of the Times states, that perhaps the most interesting services on the occasion were those connected with the Sabbath School exhibition. The Sabbath School at Edgartown promises well. In the evening, a sermon was preached, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, in favor of the cause of seamen. A committee was a, pointed to report on the subject, and it was resolved that the Association respectfulrecommend to the friends of seamen, to furnish funds for e support of a preacher at Oalm, one of the Sandwich lands, an island much frequented by seamen in the whale

COLLEGIATE RECORD.

Columbia College, N. Y.—Commencement on the 3d inst. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. William M. Stone, Bishop elect of the Diocese of Maryland; the Rev. William Creighton, Rector of St. Mark's Church, in the city of New-York; the Rev. Wm. D. Snodgrass, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Murray-street, in said city; the Rev. Frederick C. Shaeffer, Pastor of the Lutheran Church, in the same city; and the Rev. James Marsh, President of the University of Vermont.

sity of Vermont.

The New-York Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society held its anniversary meeting at Union College, on Toesday the 27th ult. the day previous to commencement.

The Rev. Alonzo Potter, of Boston, was elected primus or tor, and David Hosack, LL. D., secundus orator, for the next anniversary.

Rutgers College.—The annual Commencement of this In thation was celebrated at New Brunswick, N. J. on the 21st ult. The degree of A. B. was conferred on 26 young gentlemen, alumni of the College; the degree of I. L. D. on Hon, William Wirt. Mr. W. delivered an oration

D. on Hon. William Wirt. Mr. W. delivered an oration before the literary society of the College.

University of Pennsylvania.—The annual commencement was held on the 31st. The degree of A. B. was conferred on eight young gentlemen; that of A. M. on sixteen. The honorary degree of Master of Arts on the Rev. Wm. C. Mead. The degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Richard Sharp Masson, President of Geneva College, N. Y. and the Rev. James Horner, Dublin.

Washington College. Commencement at Hartford Ct.
Aug. 4,—20 graduates admitted to the degree of A. B. Waterville College, (Me.) Commencement 28th ult. Twelve young gentlemen received the degree of A. B.

Destruction and Death by Flood.-The Vermont pa-Destruction and Death by Flood.—The Verment papers contain accounts of great devastation in the neighborhood of lake Champlain by a violent storm which commenced on Saturday night, 24th ult. and continued until Tuesday noon. In the village of New Haven, West Mills, at a place called Beman's Hollow, near Middlebury, the buil stream running through the village was temporarily dammed up, above the village, and the dam suddenly giving way, the village was overwhelmed with a torrent which suddenly swept away 20 buildings, on Monday night, when most of the people had retured to rest. In one of these was a family of Mr. Nathan Stewart, seven persons, all of whom are supposed to have perished. Besides these the wife and four children of Mr John Wilson, and a son and hired man of L. B. Eldridge, making in all fourteen and four cultures of Mr John Wisson, and a son and hired man of L. B. Eldridge, making in all fourteen persons, who are supposed to have perished. Near Robinson's Mills, Ferrisburgh, two men lost their lives

In the S. E. part of Middlebury, two dwelling houses, In the S. E. part of Middlebury, two dwelling houses, with a saw mill, &c. were swept away—one family narrowly escaping with their lives. At New Haven East Mills, the bridge, a valuable woolen factory, grist mill, &c. are all gone. The mills and bridges in Bristol, are mostly destroyed. Immense damage has been done to buildings, farms, crops, &c. north and east of Middleburg.

The Windsor Republican states that in that vicinity The Windsor Republican states that in that vicinity here had been heavy rains, and that the Connecticulad been and still was uncommonly high, covering many fields of corn, grain and grass—and bearing upor its turbid waters melancholy proofs of vast damage sustained on the river and its tributaries above. We have verbal accounts of a store and factory, and sever-al other buildings being swept away by the third branch of White river in Bethel—also some valuable mills in West Randolph on the same stream. And from the wrecks of buildings, lumber, bridges, water wheels, and other machinery which have floated past, it is certain that the destruction of property must have been

The Burlington Vermont Sentinel gives the follow-ing description of the ravages of the late storm in that

vicinity.

The highest freshets known to have occurred in the valley of Onion river are those of 1798, 1817 and 1828. The river was at its greatest height, on Tuesday evening, 27th, and the water was from eight to twenty-three feet higher than in either of the former freshets.

Every bridge over Onion river in this county, including two recently built between this town and Colchester, at an expense of near \$5000, is destroyed, and all the mills upon the river excepting the saw, paper and

mills upon the river excepting the saw, paper and mills at Catlin's Falls, and Bradley's saw mill in grist mills at Catlin's Falls, and Bradley's saw mill in Williston. Many dwelling houses and other buildings in the valley of Onion river, were carried away, and five dwelling houses were seen floating together on the flats a few miles above this place. At Hubbell's Falls, every thing was carried off except the grist mill and dam. The grist mill, which is of stone and was creeted by John Johnson, Esq. in 1819, breasted the whole current of the river which for several hours rushed against it in a depth of 25 feet and with incredible velocity, without receiving the least injury. The whole loss at this place, including the bridge, is estimated at \$10,000.

The destruction is proportionably great, on the tributary streams of Onion river. But great as is the dam-

A Sign.—We happened, the other day, to hear a gentleman reproving a couple of the disciples of Barchus, as they stood wrangling and making a noise to the disturbance of their neighbors. One of the knights of the red nose turned round to his reprover, and balancing till be had found the centre of gravity, exclaimed, (his glassy eye peering from under the half-closed lid.) I guess you g-g-go to oid B-B-Beecher's meetin'-hey?

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.
Contributed in Rev. S. Thurston's So. in West
Prospect, Me.

in Rev. Isaac Braman's So. in New Rowley
in Rev. D. Brigham's So. in Randolph
in Rev. Mr. Newton's So. in Bellingham
in Rev. Eli Moody's So. in Northfield
in the West Parish in Newton
by Mr. H. I. Ripley
in Rev. Samuel Knott's So. in Wareham
in Rev. Thos. M. Smith's So. at Fall River
by Wood County Ohio Temperance Society od County Ohio Temperance Society Dr. Packard's So. in Wiscasset, Me. in Rev. Dr. Parkard's So. in Wiscasset, Me.
in Rev. David Wright's So. in Commington
in Rev. Jonas Collyest So. in Leverett.
in Rev. M. Adams' So. in Vassalboro,' Me.
in Rev. Phineas Cooke's So. in Lebanon
in Rev. Levi Parkard's So. in Spencer
in Rev. Levi Parkard's So. in Spencer
in Rev. James Taylor's So. in Sunderland
in Rev. Edijah Leonard's So. in Marshfield
in Rev. John B. Wright's So. in E. Sudbury
in Rev. Otis Lockwood's So. in Lyon
in Orthodox Society in Townsend
in Rev. Moses C. Searle's So. in Grafton
in Rev. Daniel Chesman's So. in Lyon
For Charles Taptas, Agent for N. E.
Henry B. Heapperer.

CARD. The subscriber would gratefully acknowledge the receipt f \$40 to constitute him a "Life Member" of the Am. Ed-cation Society; one moiety from individuals of his socie-y, and the other from that of Rev. S. Holmes, New Bed-ord. This aid, afforded to the A. E. S. accompanied, as as it is presumed it was, with their prayers, shows that the Donors rightly interpret Mutt. 9 37, 38. May they experience the truth of Prov. 19. 17.

PLUMMER CHASE.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Union Theological Seminary, Va.—During the last ession, twenty additional students have been received, mak-ing the whole number now connected with the Institution

ing the whole number now connected with the Institution hierty-eight.

The building committee report to the board of directors, that since their last meeting by virtue of the authority vested in them by the board, they have contracted with competent workmen for putting up the centre building and wing of the Seminary, agreeably to the plan adopted by the board; a part of the building to be completed the present year; the balance to be completed the next year. To be finished entirely and complete for the sum of twelve thousand dollars; one third payable 1st July, 1830; the bulance in four equal annual instalments. The wood work is, ance in four equal annual instalments. The wood work is at this time, in a state of forwardness; and we have re-sons to believe the contract will be faithfully complied wit

Laurens Co. Ga.—A communication from Dr. B. B.
Bochaman brings intelligence of a work now advancing in
some of the churches within his bounds—particularly that
at Rocky Creek. The Dr. says, "On Sabbath morning
during our last meeting I baptised 21 persons who are
mostly young, and who had recently given satisfactory evidence of faith in Christ."—Col. Star.

Marion, S. C .- We learn that the awakening which commenced some time since in this region, still continues in a good degree undef the ministry of one of the domestic mis-sionaries employed by the Charleston Association. Brother Thomas had baptized 218 within the six months preceding the month of May. He had immersed 11 in one family, including the father, mother, and all the children at one time. He had extended the right of fellowship to 75 persons re-cently baptized, all of whom were received into member-

Sabbath Schools on the Mississippi - A meeting w held at the first Presbyterian church in this village on Monday evening last, to consider and act upon the resolu-tion of the American Sunday School Union relative to ex-tablishing Sabbath Schools throughout the valley of the Mis-siscippi. After several addresses, a subscription was taken up amounting to near \$500. A paper was also read stating that \$200 were subscribed by the members of the Oneida Institute.—Utica Chr. Jour.

Institute.—Utica Chr. Jour.

Sabbath School Offering.—At an United Monthly Concert of Prayer, held in Norwich, Conn. at the Church of Rev. Afried Mitchell, on Monday evening, an interesting address was delivered on behalf of the Am. Sunday School Union, by Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Philadelphia. After which, the meeting was organized by the appointment of Jabez Huntington Esg. Chairman, and Wm. C. Gilman, Secretary, and the following measures admend-

On motion of Gen. Wm. Williams Jr., supported by Hon. Calvin Goddard, and Kev. D. Hemseway, Resolved, That the benevolent design of the American Sunday School Union, with reference to the great Valley of the West,

Union, with reference to the great Valley of the West, meets our cordul approbation.

It was then proposed, That we will now make a thankoffering to the American Union, expressive in some degree of our gratitude for the blessings which Sabbath schools
have conferred upon us. This proposition was followed with
a collection, and subscriptions by the Ladies and Gentleman
present, which amounted at the close of the evening to
\$383,*2. Several individuals who had not an opportunity
to indulge their benevolent feelings on the above occasion,
have since called and increased the amount.

Mr. James Mann, of Jamaica.— This indefatigable and highly esteemed missionary, we learn by the Baptist Miscellany of June, finished his labors on earth and entered into the joy of his Lord, on the 17th February last. The letter from Mr. Burchell, his coadjutor, which communicates uch in so short a period, and so successfull Br. Mann. When the last enemy assasiled him, it found him at his post. Mr. Mann was pastor of the flourishing Baptist church at Falmouth. The loss of this valuable servant of Jesus will be deeply felt by the little group of missionaries, who are struggling with persecution, while laboring in behalf of the poor blacks.—Utica Bap. Reg.

Premium for a New Tract .- The premium of Fifty Premium for a New Tract.—The premium of Fifty Dollars is placed in the hands of the Secretary of the American Tract Society, to be awarded by the Rev. Dr. Fay of Charlestown, Mass, and the Rev. Dr. Edwards and the Rev. Mr. Green, of Boston, to the author of the best Tract on Prayer. The manuscripts are to be addressed to Mr. Aaron Russel, Boston, or Mr. Win. A. Hallock, New York, before the 1st of January, 1831.

Tha tract—says the donor—should contain particular instructions relative to Closet Prayer, Family Prayer, Social and Special Prayer, (on which point I have thought that Christians needed much to be enlightened) and Public Prayer. The whole to be so exhibited that a plain man may comprehend the subject, and be led, by the blessing of

may comprehend the subject, and be led, by the bles God, to feel its imperance."—N. Y. Obs.

Memoirs of Dr. Payson.—An edition of this work is divertised as in press at London.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

South Church and Society, Braintree.—Ordination of
Rev. Lyman Matthews, Aug. 4. Introductory Frayer
by Rev. Mr. Huntington, of Bridgwater; Sermon by Rev.
Dr. Woods, of the Theol. Sewinary, Andover; Ordaining
Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gibe, of Mitton; Charge by Rev. Mr.
Storrs, of Braintree; Right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Mr.
Perkins, of Braintree; Address to the church and people
by Rev. Mr. Sieklon, of Easton; Concluding Prayer by
Rev. Mr. Brigham, of Randolph.

Rev. N. G. Chare was ordained over the Baptist church

Rev. N. G. CHASE was ordained over the Baptist church a Frankfort, N. Y. 14th ult. Serven by Rev. Mr. Hague. Rev. JOSEPH KERR was ordained pastor of the Associate Reformed church, in Pittsburg, Penn. The Rev. Wm. Wallace preached the ordination sermon, and the Rev. Mr.

On Tuesday 29th ult. the Rev. DANIEL DERUELLE

On Tuesday 29th ult. the Rev. Daniel Deruelle was installed pastor of the church of Montrose by the Presbytery of Susquehama, (Pa.)
Rev. J. Barsaey, late of Amesbury, was installed over the Baptist church in Danvers 29th ult. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Babsock of Salem.
Consecration.—Zion Church, at Little Neck, in the township of Flushing, L. I. was consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, on Friday last, by the Rt. Bishop Hobart.
The Second Calvinist Baptist Church in Sanford, Me. was organized on Tuesday, the 29th ult. consisting of 22 members.—At the same time one deacon was ordained, and five submitted to the ordinance of baptism.

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

The annual commencement of Amherst College, will be holden on Wednesday, the 25th day of August. Candidates for admission will be examined on the day preceding, at as for admission will be examined on convenient.

H. HUMPHREY, Pres.

Amherst College, August 6, 1820.

The annual public examination at the Mount Pleasant Classical Institution, Amberst, will commence Tuesday the 17th, and close Wednesday the 25th instant. The departments will be examined in nearly the following order—Elocution, Elementary and Commercial branches, Sciences, Languages, Drawing and Music. The exhibition in the department of Elocution will be on Monday the 23d. The friends of the Institution are respectfully invited to attend.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of "A Clergymen" we reserve for the first page of our next paper. We wish that we might have more contributions from the same rich storehouse of theological science.

The gentleman to whom "Braintree" referred us, "advises to the suspension of publishing for the present, on the ground that it would inflict censure where it is not de-

ROOMS OF AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. 52 Washington Street, Boston.-August 11, 1830.

At a meeting of Congregational ministers—and delegates at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, held on the 27th of July—a State auxiliary Education Society was formed and measures taken, to present the claims of the American Education Society, annually, to the friends of the object in that Society, animally, to the friends of the object in that Rev. Mr. Cogswell was present and delivered an

Through the agency of the Rev. Mr. Young, an Education Society has been formed in Hillsborough County, N. Hamp-auxiliary to the Branch Society in that State, and several temporary scholarships, and donations have been paid, or

Rev. Franklin Y. Vail has raised, since the present year commenced about Forty Temporary Scholarships in Ohio and Indiana, chiefly in the former > Twenty have been sub-

eribed in Cincinnati.

At present New England does not give enough to assist

Of Branch Societies and Agencies, to whom cor or donations may be sent.

Maine: Rev. Benj. Tappan, Augusta, Sceretary.
Rev. Samuel P. Newman, Brunswick, Treasu
N. Hampshire: Rev. Charles B. Hadduck, Hanover, Sc Dr. Samuel Morril, Concord, Tre North Western, Vt.: Rev. Charles Walker, Ruth North Western, Vt.: Rev. Charles Walker, Rutland, Sec.
Ira Stewart, Esq. Middlebury, Treze.
Connecticut: Rev. Wm. W. Turner, Hartford, Sec'y.
Eliphalet Terry, Esq. do. Treas.
Presbyterian: Rev. Wm. Patton, New York, Sec'y.
Oliver Wilcox, Esq. do. Treas.
Western Ed. So.: Rev. James Eells, Westmoreland, Sec.
J. S. Seymour, Esq. doburn, Treas.
Western Reserve: Rev. R. Nutting, Hadson, Olino, Sec'y.
Den. Asabel Kilborn, do. Treas.
Indiana Ed. So.: Rev. John F. Crow, Madison, Sec'y.
W. Dunn, Esq. do. Treas.

W. Dunn, Esq. do. Treas.
Western Agency: Rev. F. Y. Vail, Cincinnati, Obio, Sec.
Nathan Baker, do. Treas.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Death of George IV.—The King of England died 1-2 past 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 26 of June, in the 68th year of his age, and the 10th of his reign. He was appointed Regent in 1811.

the 68th year of his age, and the 10th of his reign. He was appointed Regent in 1811.

Particulars of the King's Death.

The English papers are filled with the particulars of the King's death, from which we extract the following:

In the course of Friday evening, before nine c'clock, the physicians intimated to their royal patient their inability, to give him further relief, and their opinion that his last moments were rapidly approaching. To this communication his majesty replied, 'God's will be done?' and in a few moments after, he asked, 'Where is Chichester?' The Bishop of Chichester was instantly summoned to the royal chamber, and at his hands the dying Sovereign received the Sacrament. During the administration of this rite his majesty was much less troubled by the cough them he had been previnally—of our work of a gradoully subsided, and towards undought he sunk into a state of apparently quiet repose, which continued until about 30 clock, when he became rather restless, and feebly expressed a wish to have his head placed in a more elevated position. Previous to this, all the attendants had retired, except Sir Matthew Tierney and Sir W. Waller—and they instantly attempted to afford his Majesty the relief he had requested but they had scarcely commenced the attempt when his Majesty suddenly motioned them to desist, and, placing both his hands upon his breast, he ejaculated, 'Oh' this is not right—this is death!—Oh, God !—I am dying '.' These were the last, and the only distinct words he utered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and from this time his disabilities is death!—Oh, God !—I am dying '.' These were the last, and the only distinct words he utered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and from this time his disabilities is death!—Oh, God !—I am dying '.' These were the last, and the only distinct words he utered after having received the Holy Sacrament; and from this time his disabilities is death on an administration of suffering, his Majesty callely expired.

Sir Astley Cooper examine

Sir Astley Cooper examined the body, and discovered that the immediate cause of his death was an erupion of a blood vessel near the stomach. The Puke of Clarence was immediately proclaimed KISG WILLIAM of England.

Private advices from London state, on unblobbed author-ity, that His Majesty, (the Doke of Clarence.) took the earliest opportunity of expressing his unlimited confidence in the Doke of Wellington.

in the Duke of Wellington.

WHITEHALL, June 19.—The King has been pleased to appoint Dr. Thomas Chalmers to be one of His Majesty's Chaplain's in Ordinary in Scalland, in the room of Dr. Thomas Somerville, deceased.—From the London Gazette of Tuesday, June 22.

WHITEHALL, Jane 19.—The King has been pleased to appoint Dr. Themas Chalmers to be one of His Majesty's Chaplain's in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of Dr. Themas Somerville, deceased.—From the London Gazette of Tuesday, June 22.

French against Algiers.—The expedition against Algiers is reported to have proceeded with great effect. The landing of the French was effected, according to one account, with the loss of only 20 men killed; another account says, the French loss was 48 killed, and 120 wounded. The official despatch of the French Gen. Bourmont is dated Sidi Feruch, June 14, 1830, and was published in Paris, June 23. Orders were given to commence the landing on the 14th. The first division reached the landing at 5 in the morning, wittout resistance; the two other divisions landmorning, witout resistance; the two other divisions land ed in succession. The enemy's batteries soon opened a fire, opposed in front by the Freuch artillery, and shots from their vessels. The garrison of Algiers is composed of 9000 men, of whom nearly 6000 are Jannissaries, who are said to be "not worth much," we suppose, as efficient soldiery. The Providence Journal publishes a letter dated at Gib-

ralter, June 25, received by the Bengal, which arrived at this port on Sunday. This letter says,—"We have just heard that the French have taken Algiess with the loss of of Five Thousand men."

The French Elections are going on decidedly against the toyalists. News has been received of a second victory ter the Algerines.

London World.

QUEBEC, July 26 .- Shipwreck and loss of lives .-QUELEC, July 26.—Shipurreck and loss of lives.— The schr. Neptune, Bonderault, which arrived this morning in H days from Gaspe, has brought intelligence of the total loss of the Triton, from Dubin, on Thursday, the Strinst., during a gale from E. S. E. on Cape Rosier. There were 136 emigrant passengers, of whom 25 to 35 have been drowned. A number of the bodies had been found and larted, and others were daily washed up from the wreck. It appears that when the vessel struck, her masts went by the board, and the sea drove in the upper deck—she was a total wreck. tal wreck.

DOMESTIC.

THE CHEROKEES.—The General Council of the Cherokee Nation met at New Echota, July 12,—having been convened by the Principal Chief on account of the critical state of their national affairs. The Message of the Principal Chief appears in the Phoenix of the 17th. It is a dignified and well-written document.

We copy the two following paragraphs from the Phoenix. The two Orders mentioned in the first, are such a comment on the Indian Bill as will astonish some, we doubt, not who voted for it.

The agent of this nation [i. e. the U. S. Agent residing

on the Indian Bill as will astonish some, we doubt, not who voted for it.

The agent of this nation [i. e. the U. S. Agent residing there] has lately received two letters from the War Department, one informing him that orders have been forwarded to the Commander of the U. S. troops for the removal of all persons from the gold mines, the other directing him to the treasurer, to the individuals of the Cherokee nation. These are extraordinary documents—we shall lay them before our readers next week. They will reveal a course of policy on the part of the government towards the Indians by no means anticipated by the public.

We had intended to give our readers some account of the conduct of the State of Georgia towards those Cherokees who are engaged in digging gold in their own country

These series and the sould be state of the common, and in the course of its ravages, laid in shee every building between Brainard & Boutwel's Store, and E. & W. Davis' Barn, twelve or thirteen in all. How the fire took, whether by accident or by the hand of an incendiary, is not known. The loss is estimated at \$7000. Insured about \$3000.

-but we cannot at this time. The account lately given —but we cannot at this time. The account lately given in this paper may be relied upon as perfectly correct. We will, however, state, in order that the public may be constantly apprized of the principal facts as they occur, that on the 9th inst, writs of injunction were served by the Sheriff of Hall County, on eleven of our citizens for the crime of working their own mines. They are told, if this injunction is not obeyed, imprisonment without buil will be the consequence. So the next thing the reader will learn, will probably be, that some of the Cherokees are in the jail of Hall County. The editor of this paper was present when the writs were served.

Census of the Cherokees.—In verly to an application

Census of the Cherokees .- In reply to an application Census of the Cherobees.—In reply to an application made to the Department of State, for information as to including the Cherokee Indians in the enumeration of the inhabitants of Georgia, the Marshad of the District has received an official communication, in which he is instructed to cause them to be enumerated distinctly, and to exhibit separate results of the population of the District, (which being co-extensive with the state includes the Cherokee nation,) the one including, the other excluding them. The enumeration will be made by the assistants of those counties to which the Indian Territory has been respectively attached.

tached.

The Disputed Territory.—We beam from some of the Maine newspapers, that Gen. Webber who was appointed by the Marshal of Maine to assist in taking the ceases of that State, has been compelled, after partially completing his duty, to desist from its further performance in that part of the Territory to which the British have set up their claim.

Newspapers .- Mr. Kingman, the editor and proprietor the Palladium, proposes to publish that paper of e first of September next.

he first of September next.

The publishers of the Centinel, Messrs, Adams & Hudon, propose to publish that paper daily, after the first of september next, under the title of the Daily Columbian

Nearly 100 newspapers are printed in Ohio. The first per in that state was commenced by Nathaniel Willis, in 1890, who published the Independent Chronicle in Boston Juriog the Revolutionary war, & who is still living in Ohio

A New Project.—It is proposed, through the editorial chanas of the New York Sentinel, to form a "combina-tion of editors, without respect to creeds, political or refig-ous, in favor of fairness, temperate argument and contraons ognage, and against party aimse, personal ntations of opponents' opinions, and every thing calculated would the feelings or arouse the passions of a cotempo-

rary."

Second Journal of Mr. Stewart.—The National Gazette mentions, that the Rev. Mr. Stewart, recently returned from another visit to the missionary stations in the islands in the Pacific, in the U. S. ship Vincennes, is soon to publish his journal. The well known and logbly esteemed character of Mr. S., the interesting nature of his former journal, and the details we have already heard concerning the improving condition of those islands, lead us to favorable anterparams, condition of those islands, lead us to favorable anterparams. the improving concurring his proposed publication.

N. Y. Advertiser.

In Great Britain and Ireland there are in connexion with the Sunday School Union, 9,895 school, 97,747 teachers, and 1.019,576 scholars, being an increase last year of 567 schools, and 40,600 scholars.

the Sunday School Union, 9,895 schools, 97,747 teachers, and 1,919,576 scholars, being an increase last year of 567 schools, and 19,600 scholars.

Kenyon College.—It is stated, upon authority of a private interview with the Rev. Mr. West, that the amount of collections during his late visit to England, is \$13,000. And the foundation of the report of its having been 50,0001. Appears to have been, that a friend of Kenyon College has willed or intends to give in his life time, a munificent sum not less than that reported.

Boston.—The gentleman who prepares the Boston Annual Directory, informs us that the number of houses, stores, &c. this year vacant in Boston, was less than that of the year previous. In one ward there are twenty-five new brick houses now building. The fact is, that population has already begun to overtake the great number of buildings erected here during the year 1825-6-7, & when full up with it, which will be ere long, there will again be an increased demand for mechanics' labor, wages will rise, building materials will be in demand and rents will be enhanced. Intelligent merchants inform us, that the tide of good business has already begun.

City Meeting.—The adjourned meeting at Fancuil Hall, to act on the report of the committee recommending an application to the Legislature for authority to subscribe for stock to the amount of one million of dollars in a Rail Road, to be established in a direction to facilitate intercourse with the Western States, was held on Monday, the Mayor presiding; and the question was decided in the affirmative, by the very large majority of 1966 to 532.

Hor kingmen's Meeting.—On Tuesday evening last, a westing of the Mechanics and Workingmen was held at Lowet Jones, root significant to order by Mr. George Woodman, who was afterwards appointed to the chair. The object of the meeting was then briefly stated by Mr. Goods, and the proceedings of the Workingmen of Woodstook, Vt. read. The Chairman, Mr. Gooch, and Mr. Dan'l Adams, severally addressed the Meeting, and the

Bis-Centennial Celebration.—The citizens of Roxbur are to commemorate, on the Sth October next, the anniver-sary of the completion of the two hundredth year from the first settlement of Roxlary. Hon, II. A. S. Dearborn has consented to deliver the Address for the occasion.

The 1st parish in Roybury contains 3776 inhabitants, 2d 25, 34 465—total 5166; increase in 10 years 1482. Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn of Roxbury, has been elected a number of the recently established French Society of Uni-

versal Statistics.

Mr. Hancock, of Boston, who has been severely censured in the Providence palers for taking some curtains, &c. from a meeting house in that town, has published a statement in the Boston papers, which we think entirely exonerates him from blame in the Lusiness. It appears that he furnished the articles, winter before last, the cost of which was 734 dollars; that he never received any part of his pay; that the individual who ordered them, and who alone was receivable for the extreme modification in ordered.

on Sunday morning, by the watchmen, headed by ong and Mr. Sparks, of whom fifty-three were comted to Bridewell for examination.

Nearly one thousand passengers arrived at New York last week, in the space of forty-eight hours from G. Britain. An old revolutionary soldier, named John L. Mc Don-id, aged 108 years, was found on Thursday last wander-ig in the streets of New-York. It appeared that he was nirely destitute of means of support. He was carried to

The population of Washington City is estimated at 00 souls. This shows an increase since 1820 of 6,250

500 souls. This shows an increase since 1820 of 6,250.

Deaths in Philadelphia last week, 183; in New-York, 175-near 100 of the latter were children under 2 years of age.

New burfert, Aug. 3.—Lightning.—The house of Mr. Eliphalet Randall, Newbury, was struck by lightning, during the shower on Sabbath evening last. It entered the chimney, parted at the roof, ran along the ridge-pole, tearing up the boards and shingles, divided in three directions, broke the windows and looking-plasses, and almost all the crockery ware in the house. It is a remarkable circumstance, that it passed down the side of the house very near the head of the bed where two of Mr. R.'s children were sleeping, and although the whole house was shattered, not one of them (who were all in bed) were in the slightest degree injured. Rain -We learn from Rev. Mr. Newell, of Stow, who

Rais.—We learn from Rev. Mr. Newers, of Stow, who has kept an accurate account of the quantity of rain each ear for the last fifty years, that the greatest quantity he has ever known to full in one storm was from the 25th to 20th July, being more than 4 inches.

Unfortunate Occurence.—We understand a son of Mr.

Richard Smith, of Newbury, was badly shot, last week, on the marshes, near Plum-Island Turupike. It appears two the marsies, near Final-island Turiphee. It appears two persons, (brothers) were creeping up to get a shot at a flock of birds, when the gun of the hindmost one accidentally went off, and lodged the charge of shot in the back of the other, at only a few yards distance. The wounded person is still alive, but it is doubtful whether he can recover.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr. David Everett, to Mrs. Catharine Saell; Mr. Laban M. Smith, of Durlen, Geo. to Miss Angelia E. Tucker, of Boston; Mr. William Garland, of the firm of Gardani, Kidder and Co. Baltimore, to Miss Mary Alexandria, daughter of Mr. John B. Jones.

In Hingham, Mr. Isaac Mooar, to Miss Mary Humphrey.—In Salem, Mr. Joseph Very, to Miss Caro inc Bailey.

In Oakham, Mass, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Hick-

In Waterville, on Monday the 12th alt. by Rev. Dr. Baplin, Mr. Thomas J. Count, Professor in Waterville billege, to Miss Hannah O. B. Chaplin, darghter of Dr. La William Materville.

all of Waterville, in Williamstown, by the Rez. Mr. Gridley, George Wood, of New Windsor, New-York, to Miss Fran-e F. Buikley, daughter of Mr. Gurdon Buikley, of

DEATHS.

In this city, Thenez Beather, aged 88; Mr. Isane Fierre, 43; Francis Willia Bennet, 19; Patrick McKesth, 55; David Walker, 33, the colored man who wrote the anoughlet on slavery, which caused such alarm in the slave adding state; Capt. John Otis, of Scituate, late Master of leig Elixabeth, 22.

of brig Elisabeth, 92.
La Roxbary, 66h iast, Col. David S. Greenegh.—In Hamilton, Mrs. Hepsdash Patch, 99.—In Ipswich, Mrs. Lucy, third wife of Mr. Samuel Smith.—In Marbichend, Mr. Samuel Fess, 45, Mrs. Remember Messertroy, 77; Mr. Ward C. Blackler, 24.—In Edgutown, Mr. John Smith, 74.—In West Bridgewater, Abacca Alger, Esq. 73.
—In Nantucket, Mrs. Elnora Snow, 70; Mr. Pemce Coleman, 21.

an, 71. In Reading, by a fall from his wagon, Aaron Darling, 76, revolutionary prasioner. . In Pepperell, 224 ult. John Fletcher, of Chelmoford, 48.

Its death was occasioned by the microscopic feely of cold water.

In Keene, N. H. Mr. Stephen Trask, 74.—In Portsmouth, Hon. S. Sherharne, Judge of the U. S. District Court, 73. Judge S. was an aid de-camp to Gen. Whipple, in the revolutionary war, and lost his left leg by a camou shot, at the battle of Butts's Hill, in Khode Island. He died in the mansion of his father in the same charder in

In New-York, Joseph Artiguenave, merchant, in his 49th year, formerly of Boston.

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE.

Exeter, N. H. Edition.
THE Publishers of SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE hav-THE Publishers of SCOTT'S PAMILY BIBLE Integrated have a proposed in the reports are in circulation, that this Work may not be completed agreeably to the terms issued in their proposal, hereby inform their Subscribers and the Public, that nearly four hundred pages are aboutly completed, and that the first Vol. will be ready for delivery to Subscribers, on or before the 20th of September next.

ANDREW POOR, Agent for the Proprietors, Exeter, July 31, 1830. Exeter, July 31, 1830.

BAGSTER'S POLYMICRIAN EDITION.

BAGSTER'S POLYMICKIAN EDITION.

THE GREEK NEW TESTAMENT, with the various readings of Grieslach's edition of 1805, the Themes of difficult words, the more important Elliptical words, with a great variety of Texts to illustrate Words and Phrases.

A GREEK and ENGLISH LEXICON of the NEW TESTAMENT. Comprehending every word in the New Testament, as well as those in the Various Readings of Griesbach;—the various diffuse definitions of large words being abridged with the greatest care, and rendered as clear, simple, and precise as possible. uple, and precise as possible.

CONCORDANCE of the GREEK TESTAMENT,

intrining all the principal words in the Greek Testament, the manner and on the basis of the celebrated work Schuid,—affording the same facilities of reference to the Greek Text, as Cruden does to the English Testament.

* The above are uniform in size and style of execution—they are beautifully printed and done up in rich moroccobinding, with gift leaves. For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington Street.

Aug. 11. MENTAL DISCIPLINE: or, Hints on the Cultivation of Intellectual and Moral Habits: addressed particularly to Students in Theology and Young Preachers. B. HENRY FOSTER BURDER, M. A. From the third London:

Henry Foster Burder, M. A. From the third London edition, considerably enlarged. To which is appended, an Address on Pulpit Eloquence. By Rev. Justin Edwards, D. D. Also, a Course of Study in Christian Theology, by Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D. Just published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, Tacological Bookseller, 47 Washington Street.

MODELS OF FEMALE CHARAUTER, from Scripture History. By Rev. Charles Buck, author of the Theological Dictionary—just published and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street.

Also-Morris's Life of Andrew Fuller, and a few copies of Dr. Ryland's Memoir of Fuller. Aug. 11. PINKHAM'S MEMOIRS OF LUCY COLE.

JUST published, and for sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132, Washington Street,—A Narrative of the Life of Miss LUCY COL'S, of Sedgwick, Maine. In which is ex-Miss LUCY COL**, of Sedgwick, Maine. In which is exhibited the controlling power of piety in early life. By Rehealth P. Fukham, of Sedgwick. With a frontispiece. This little volume gives an account of her conversion; passages from her Journal; a view of her love to the Sabbath School; extracts from her letters; her sympathy for the sick, and her submission to God in distressing pain; her Pastor's visit; her happy state of mind; her love to a little brother; some of her last conversations, together with extracts from the Journal of Rev. Mr. P.—, kept at the time of his visiting this youth, reflections on the Narrative, with exhortations to the young. Also, an abstract of the sermon delivered at the funeral of Miss Cole.

Added to the above are,—Sketches of the lives of Sarah Nye Parker, of Osterville, Scsan Bancroff, of Montague, and Mrs. Soffila W. Kimball, of West Cambridge, Aug. II.

bridge,

AMHERST ACADEMY. THIS school comprises three departments—the Classical, English and the School teachers. The whole is under the care of one Principal, who is furnished with competent ascare of one Principal, who is furnished with competent as-sistance in each department. A course of studies adapted to Teachers will be attended to in the fall term, and Lec-tures on school teaching will be delivered during that term, by one of the College Faculty. Students in the Academy

may also have the privilege of attending Prof. Hitchcock's lectures in the College by paying a small fee.

No pains will be spared to give to each department a high standing, and to render the school one of the best places for preparing young men for College, or giving them a good English education. ed English education.

Tuition in Classical and Teachers department is 5 dol-

lars per term-in English department 4 dolls., payable in dvance.

Board may be had in the Academy—and in good families t various prices, from 1 dollar to 1.75 per week. The rincipal will take lads under his special charge for a year, r less time for a reasonable compensation.

The fall term commences on the 24 Wednesday in Sepcomber next.

3w Amherst, August 9th, 1830.

GREENFIELD BOARDING SCHOOL. GREENFIELD BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE school designated as above, recently opened at Greenfield, Mass, has two prominent objects in view: 1st, To fit young men for College: 2d, To afford facilities for literary acquisitions, and scientific investigations to those young men who are engaged in these pursuits, but who do not design to go through a college course.

The subscriber feels that he is not alone in the opinion, that schools with a similar design, and with equal advantages are retre.

tages are rare.
It differs from the numerous High Schools for boys; be-

It differs from the numerous High Schools for hoys; being designed for those of greater age and attainments.

It differs from common Academies; not being liable to the interruptions and hindrances, which arise from boarding in different places; and from the number being so great that talents of very different orders must be classed together. It differs from our Colleges in this respect; that while a scholar can pursue any branch of study to an equal extent, he can have the privilege of selecting his subject and devoting himself exclusively to it. Attention is also paid to French, Spanish and German languages.

The scholar has the use of Mathematical, Astronomical, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus; thus having the advantage of being at the same time leaner, experimentalist and practitioner. Several years experience in the business of teaching has convinced the subscriber, that this course is, to a certain extent, preferable to that of instruction by lectures.

Scholars will be received into the Institution at any time, when the number does not exceed twenty, to which numbe

when the number uses the school are requested to the school is limited.

These who wish to enter the school are requested to bring testimonials, as to moral character, &c.

James H. Corvin, Principal.

Greenfield, August 1830.

Greenfield, August 1830.

For further information, the following gentlemen may be referred to by permission.
Rev. Jacob Abbot, Boston; Rev. William A. Hallock, New York City; Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D. Amherst College; Horace Leavitt, Esq. Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Moses Hallock, Plainfield, and Thomas Allen, Esq. Hinsdale.

POETRY.

THE INSUFFICIENCY OF REASON WITHOUT REVELATION.

By JOHN DRYDEN. Dim as the borrow'd beams of moon and stars To lonely, weary, wandering travellers, In Reason to the soul: and as on high, Those rolling fires discover but the sky, Not light us here ; so Reason's glimmering ray Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way, But guide us upward to a better day. And as those nightly tapers disappear, When days bright lord ascends our hemisphere; So pale grows Reason at Religion's sight; So dies, and so dissolves in supernatural light.

How can the less the greater comprehend ! Or finite reason reach Infinity ? For what could fathom God, were more than He.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES. BY THE SAME.

Whence but from Heaven could men unskill'd in arts, In several ages born, in several parts, Weave such agreeing truths ? or how, or why Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie? Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice, Starving their gain, and martydom their price.

Then for the style, majestic and divine, It speaks no less than God in every line; Commanding words, whose force is still the same, As the first fiat that produced our frame. All faiths besides or did by arms ascend; Or sense indulg'd has made mankind their friend : This only doctrine does our lasts oppose Unfed by Nature's soil, in which it grows; Cross to our interests, curbing sense and sin; Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within, It thrives through pain, its own tormentors tires; And with a stubborn patience still aspires. To what can Reason such effects assign Transcending Nature, but to laws divine; Which in that sacred Volume are contain'd; Sufficient, clear, and for that use ordain'd ?

MISCELLANY.

THE SABBATH.

House of Commons-May 25. Mr. Hobhouse presented a petition signed by seven or eight thousand of the Journeymen Bakers of London, Westminster, Southwark, and the towns and villages within 10 miles of the Royal Exchange praying that the law which now permitted dinners to be baked within certain hours on a Sunday, might be altered; for that as it now stood, the petitioners were unable to observe the Sabbath with that degree of strictness, which, as Christians, they

Sir T. Baring gave his support to the petition, coming as it did from a body of the Christian sub-jects of this country, who were anxious to observe the Sabbath in a proper manner. It was a great vil, that men of the present time did not observe he Sabbath in the manner their duty required; and when any body of them desired to be able to to so, the legislature ought to do their utmost to gratify the wish. An admonitory letter of a Right Rev. Prelate had lately been printed on this sub-

ject, and in his opinion, that letter reflected the highest credit on the Right Rev. author. Mr. Hume was directly of the reverse opinion. No inquiry nor consideration was uccessary, nor could the House afford any remedy to the aliedged To legislate on it would be most useless, and he hoped the House would be better employed than

Mr. Alderman Wood presented a similar peti-tion from seven or eight thousand Bakers of London and the parts adjacent, praying for the repeal of the existing law, by which they were compelled to bake dinners within certain hours on a Sunday, and were thus prevented from attending divine ser-

Sir T. Baring, in like manner, gave his support to this petition, and observed, that if we excluded Jews (he did not mean to say we were wise in so doing) because they did not like ourselves bear the name of Christians, we ought to show by our conduct that we had more than an empty title to that

THE NAME OF CHRISTIAN.

It is extremely probable, both from the nature of the case, and from the expression of King Agrippa to Paul, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian, "as well as that of St. Peter, "If any man suffer as a Christian, let him not be ashamed;"
that this name was given to the believers by the enemies of the Gospel, perhaps by the haughty Romans, as a term of r-proach or contempt. But now, while the name of Jew denotes an unhappy race of outcasts and wanderers; while that of Greek bespeaks an oppressed, and persecuted, and, unhappily, a superstitious and immoral people; while the once proud name of Roman is confined, as a national appellation, to the people of a ruined and defenceless city; that of *Christian* is a high and holy distinction, not depending upon casual and holy distinction, not depend and in which locality, nor upon the will of men, a name, in which the civilized world rejoices and exults; and which, in every nation, and in every condition of life, may be made, by the grace of God, a title to the "is herritance of the saints in light. Br. BLOMFIELD.

A CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

The following article is from the editor of the Zion's Advocate, a Baptist paper published in Portland. It respects

the Rev. Mr. Robertson, Episcopal Missionary to Greece. "The religious community in this place were, last week atified with a visit from Mr. Robertson, Episcopal Mis The rengous community in this place were, list week, gratified with a visit from Mr. Robertson, Episcopal Missionary to Greece. Mr. R. has been out to ascertain the state of the country. He sailed from America Dec. 31, 1828, and vrived at Mata, in the short period of thirty days. After visiting five of the Ionian Islands, he made a tour through the principal cities of the Morea: then visited Smyrna where Mr. Brewer has since established his residence, and returning, arrived in this country on the 4th of February last. He has since received a designation from the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, as their Missionary to Greece, and expects to sail for the scene of his future labors, early in autumn.

"At 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, Mr. R. addressed the scholars of the several schools in town, who had assembled to the amount of 400 or 500, in the meeting-house of the 21 Congregational parish. With much simplicity, and kindness, he presented a number of facts and ancedote, well adapted to interest and instruct children. At halfpast seven, the same evening, he delivered a discourse at St. Paul's church, after which a collection was taken for the mission.

From the Missionary Herald for August. A REASON WHY THE TURKS DESPISE CHRIS-TIANITY.

TIANITY.

In many heathen countries, some of the worst obstacles which a missionary meets with are the contempt of Christianity or the prejudice against it, which the people feel, from having observed the immoral lives of men from countries nominally Christian, or from the numeaning ceremonies, the bigotry, and the manifest hypocrisy of professedly Christian ministers and churches. The heathen, and so do the Mohammedian cardia are that such a religious has no good as tunisters and churches. The heathen, and so do the Mo-hammedans, easily see that such a religion has no good ef-fect on the temper and conduct of its professors. In many cases they see that those who make the loudest pretensions are the worst men. This is eminently true in respect to some sects around the Mediterranean. Mr. Dwight re-marks—

It is interesting to notice the changes that are taking place in the Turkish empire, and to place in the Turkish empire, and to contemplate them in their connection with those more important changes in re-ligious belief, and practice which we hope by and by to see effected. The Turks, as a body, have never yet seen any thing like a fair exhibition of Christian character. Who

can wonder that they should look down with contempt on the mummery and nonsense, in the shape of religious rites, which they every where see in the professedly Christian churches of this country; especially when they also see that the most exact performance of these rites does not restrain from the grossest crime? To-day (Good Friday) has been a high-day with the Catholics here, and I could not but feel, when I saw some Turks laughing at the ceremonies they witnessed, that they were in the right, and had reasonable ground for prejudice against such a religion as this. And is this the only representation of the Gospel which they will ever have? Shall they never see pure Christianity acted out in life, clothed with all its simplicity and powe? Such an example would have influence whenever exhibited. It was chiefly, the godly life, and holy conversation of Martyn that gave him influence among the Mohammedans of Persia; and the name he has left behind him is not that of an actue reasoner and sound philosopher, but simply that of a man of God. When such examples are multiplied in these Mohammedan countries, we may hope to see the Gospel winning the hearts even of Mussulmans to God.

We have made arrangements to leave here next Monday for Constantinople. We prefer going by land, because we can with more certainty calculate the time; the passage by water being very uncertain. water being very uncertain.

LABORS OF A CHRISTIAN MINISTER.

It is not easy to estimate the usefulness of a man in public life, whose numerous relations bring him nto contact with his fellow men, in a great variety of circumstances. A minister of the gospel, espe cially at this day, is not an insulated individual whose influence is limited by parochial bounds His presence, counsel, example, prayers, give shape, tone, direction, energy to public institutions for en-lightening the human species, alleviating its sufferings and extending the empire of holiness. ed, no slight honor, to be permitted to feed ar build up a single branch of the church of God. To see the number of believers multiplied, and convert-ed sinners joining themselves to the people of God, as a fruit of his labors, is an adequate reward for the pastor's most arduous toils, and for all the so-licitude, with which his anxious bosom is afflicted. And yet the increase and edification of his peculiar charge, may be but a small part of the good, which is to be traced, more or less directly, to his instrumentality. [Payson's Memoirs.

DESTITUTE CHURCHES.

There is too much of a disposition prevailing among us, for every one to have a church at his own door; and substantial churches are often weakened and cut up, by a spirit of indolence and pride orevailing among brethren, where location requires them to ride four or five miles to worship. This injurious custom should receive more attention, and be more discountenanced. When a few brethren reside in a neighborhood together, but at some distance from the church let them reside in a temperature. tance from the church, let them maintain their aeighborhood meetings of conference and prayer, but let them not ask to be set off as a church, (un-less they dwell in some village or populous place,) or such a request, if granted, will in most instance except the church be very large, result in serious embarrassment both to the parent church and pas-tor, and often in the removal of the latter, for the want of support for himself and family.—Bap.Reg.

From the N. Y. Evangelist. A DIFFICULTY.

A DIFFICULTY.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I have been in the habit, lately, f hearing some of my Christian friends represent it as the uty of every good man to pray in faith for the salvation fall men; and urge to the performance of that duty by assurance that if it should be performed, the request would be ranted, and all men would be converted. I have a difficulty to propose; it is this: Christ, in his human nature, as a perfect pattern for us. If it is our day to present ith for the conversion of every individual, it was his duty, at the did all his duty; and therefore prayed in faith for be conversion of every individual. But the prayer of fair is always granted, according to this new theory; thereforeery individual since Christ came in the flesh, has been onverted. But this conclusion is contrary to fact. Will not some of your correspondents who adopt the new theory a so kind as to help me over this difficulty! QUERIST.

For the Boston Recorder For the Boston Records Yer Young Persons," and am greatly pleased with it, as it resents several attractive characters of eminent scholars, times and statesmen, all of whom are orthodox, and fit to presented to young persons as examples of commendable into the presented to young persons as examples of commendable into the presented to young persons as examples of commendable into the presented to young persons as examples of commendable into the presented to young persons as examples, and wish a bint old he taken from this to furnish the comments with a presented to the many which see the presented to the many which see the presented to the many which see the presented to the p uccession of biographies. There is nothing that so effectly preaches to the heart and life, as living models.

Boston, July 19, 1830.

DUTY OF GRAND JURIES.

It is the duty of these bodies to take cognizance, and presentment make, of all musances that disturb the peace or endanger the morals or safety of the people. If a rendezvous for gamblers exist, and be informed against, a bill is found; if disease is apprehended from any ob-struction in a river, or road, resort is had to the law of the land. Now, thousands, and tens of thousands of nuisances exist in this country, cal ed tippling shops, where destruction to soul and body is sold by the quart and gill. What nuisances are greater, or more numerous? The law protects them, while inferior nuisances are dealt with without mercy. Is this strict and impartial justice? Look to it legislators, and conservators of the peace. Evangelist.

DISSECTION IN CONNECTICUT.

By a law of the Legislature of this State, pass d in May last, "the bodies of criminals wi confined in the Connecticut State or shall be Prison, and shall die in said Prison, who have no known relations, shall, with the approbation of the Directors of said Prison, he at the disposal of the Professors of anatomy and surgery in the Medical Institution in this State, to be used for advancing medical science in this State, and shall at all times be subject to their order; and also the bodies of persons capitally punished, under sen tence of the law, at the discretion of the Court tence of the law, at the discretion of the Court before whom the conviction of such persons takes place." The same law enacts a heavy penalty of not more than \$2000—nor less than \$200 for opening the grave or tomb of a deceased person, for the purpose of dissection, or any surgical or anatomical experiments. All professors, teachers and lecturers in any college, academy, school, or medical institution, are forbidden perform any anatomical or surgical experiments, on the bodies of deceased they shall have given bonds of \$1000, conditioned that the bodies on which they may operate have not been disinterred, &c. And the penalty for doing this before giving bonds may be \$2000. Ch. Watchman.

WASHINGTON CITY.

The Capitol, President's House and Public Offices, which were destroyed by the British in 1814, cost 1,200,000 dollars. The rebuilding of the Capitol has cost 1,644,000 dollars; of the President's house 301,000 dollars; of the Public Offices 63,000 dollars. The Capitol, where Congress and the Supreme Court hold their sessions, nearly one mile and three quarters from the President's house, contiguous to which are the offices of the Secretaries; the General Post Office

is between. The government has received from the sale of public lands in Washington about 700,000 dollars, beyond the cost of the lands, and the building ots unsold are estimated at 350,000 dollars. In addition to these lots, the United States own 541 acres, consisting of "reservations" of entire squares, or larger sections of ground, which were purchased at the rate of 66 dollars and 67 cents per acre. These reservations are estin 740,000 dollars, or 1360 dollars per acre. These reservations are estimated at

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN G. BRITAIN.

A friend has put into our hands the first number of a little monthly publication, entitled "The Temperance Society Record," which has just been commenced at Glasgow, Scotland, and is to be devoted to the discussion of principles, and the communication of intelligence relating to temperance. We copy from it the following article on the Origin of Temperance Societies in Great Britain.

It is, we presume, known to most of our readers, that the earliest efforts in the cause of Temperance Societies in Scotland, were made so lately as the month of October last. A few friends in different places, whose minds had long been painfully impressed with the destructive ravages intemperance was making amongst the laboring part of the community, and the universal prevalence of drinking customs throughout all classes in society, had heard of the existence, and reported success, of societies for temperance in America, and met together to consult whether any practical effort could be made in Scotland. Lectures were delivered pub-licly, in different places, by John Dunlop, Esq. of Greenock, one of the justices of the peace for Renfrewshire; and committees were formed in several places for collecting information on the subject, and laying it before the public. Societies were subsequently formed at Greenock, Kelviidock, and Glassow. gow. The committee of the Glasgow society immediately proceeded to diffuse information, by immediately proceeded to odituse information, by printing a very large number of tracts, hearing up-on the evils of intemperance, and exhibiting the remedy proposed by the formation of Temperance Societies, based upon the principle of entire abstinence from ardent spirits, and a very restricted use of other intoxicating liquors. About 140,000 of these Tracts have already issued from the Glasgow oress, basides Mr. Dunlop's Essay on National In-emperance, three large editions of Beecher's Serions on Intemperance, and two editions of Notices enness, by a Medical Practitioner, pub-individuals friendly to the cause. Edi-Dinnkenne tions of Beecher's Sermons have also been printed Dundee, at Bradford, in Yorkshire, and in Ire

The result of the information thus widely diffus ed has been the formation of a considerable number of societies throughout the country, and a very general excitement, in almost all parts of Scotland on this subject. Circulars have very recently been addressed to the different societies, requiring re-turns as to the number of members in connection with them, and other particulars relating to their origin and progress. From the shortness of the time for making these returns, we are only able, in the present number, to give a very general state-ment, and must content ourselves with the names of the places where societies are understood to have been formed, and the number of members, so far as information has reached us.

[Here follows a list of 26 towns, containing 3,335 mempers, and 10 towns from which no returns had been re

Besides these, societies have been formed, we beieve, in about fifteen other places, of which no of-icial intimation has been given. In our next number, we hope to be able to report with greater pre-

Several societies have been formed in different parts of the country, on the principle of allowing the moderate use of ardent spirits; these, howev-er, are not included in our enumeration, experience having proved that they will effect nothing. of them have been already broken up, and constituted anew on the principle of entire abstinence. They quickly found that there was no possibility of drawing a line of demarcation-that moderatio was entirely a relative term, and that what was moderation to one, was excess to another-that there were disputes taking place with regard to the conduct of the members, and therefore liming the system would not work, they have come to the practical conclusion, that to effect any good at all, the societies must be constituted on the principle of entire abstinence from distilled spirits, and hav ng reformed themselves on this principle, their op

ations are now harmonious and successful.

Public meetings have been held of the societies at Greenock, Glasgow, Paisley, Largs, Bonhill, Kelvindock, St. Ninians, Dunfermline, Campsie, Duntocher, and some others, attended in general, by crowded and attentive audiences. Lectures and addresses have also been delivered in many towns and villages where no societies are yet organized but where they are in process of formation. The total number of members in Scotland, we believe, onsiderably exceeds 4,000.

In Ireland, the cause is advancing most steadily, mbining a large portion of talent, and rank, and duence, in the members of the different societies. The number of societies in the sister island, at present, is from 50 to 60, containing about 3,500 mem-bers. The societies have found a powerful and successful advocate in Professor Edgar of Belfast; a great many ministers are members of the socie-ties, and some of the first physicians in the country have lent their willing aid, both in private, and

om the press.

In England, the cause is but in its infancy. We have heard of several societies already formed; but the public mind has not yet been roused to the sideration of the importance of the subject, nor nation been diffused as to the nature or existence of Temperance Socie-ties. Individuals, however, in different parts of country, are busily scattering intelligence; and a large supply of tracts has been voted by the the Glasgow and West of Scotland Sociwest of Scotland Society, to be dispersed through the principal towns.
We hope, ere long, to have cheering intelligence to communicate from that quarter. A flourishing society has been established at Bradford, and anothsmaller society at Thirsk, in Yorkshire, on the principle of entire abstinence from ardent spirits; the former with three Church of England and three Dissenting clergymen amongst its members, and the committee have already printed an editition of Beecher's Sermons, besides printing and circulating a great many thousand tracts. We trust this is but the forerunner of many more.

From the N. E. Palladium

Port Wine.—The recent importation into New-York of time pure wine, or, as it has been called, "Ethercal Burandy," has given rise to many attempts at wit, and some timesrepresentation; and the latter, being easier, have een more successful. A writer, in a New-York paper, melertakes to state some facts "for the information of lose who may not understand the whole affair." The hose who may not understand the whole affair." The riends of Temperance, he says, had been accused of in asistency because they used toine, which is well kn be, universally adulterated, more or less, with brain was in vain that the friends of Temperance discarder to be, universally adulterated, more or less, with brandy. It was in vain that the friends of Temperance discarded the common use of these wines, to avoid the appearance of this evil. Their opponents still urged that this 'brandy and seine,' was still used by many of them, for the sacramental purposes, and that the vow of total abstinence from distilled spirits was deliberately broken, even at the table of holy communion. The public press had teemed with these expressions, till the sacramental use of mixed wine had become one of the prominent hindrances to the temperance cause. But no sooner was pure wine imported than it was discovered that the preference of it, for sacramental use, which, a few weeks before, was considered as necessary to consistency, had now become a proof of hypocrisy. The writer seems to initiate that the opposition to the use of pure wine comes chiefly from the grocers, and others, who make their living by adulterating it. He says,—

"This importation will form a new era. The use of mingled brandy and wine was doubtless an evil. The opposition, for once, were correct: and they have driven the friends of temperance to a high and safe ground, which they will maintain. Cavillers will be exposed, if not silenced: they can neither "stir tack nor sheet" without self-contradiction. Liquor dealing, hitherto wrapped in mystery from the eyes of the people, and just beginning to be exposed, will continue to be investigated. The phenomenon of pure wine will remind the public that the common

exposed, will continue to be investigated. The phenom of pure wine will remind the public that the com

wines are not pure. The matter will not rest. And the time will come when a little wine mixed with much water, some cider, sustained by alcoholic distillation, neutralized by poisonous acids still more destructive, thickened with gun arabic, and colored with logwood, will cease to be palmed off upon a confiding community for the pure juice of the grape. But it will not be done without some outcry from those whose craft is in danger."

NEW BOOKS

Lessons for Infant Sabbath Schools with a plan for

onducting an Infant Class.

The Juvenile Speaker, by Samuel Putnam, author of 'Analytical Reader,' &c.

William's New-York Annual Register for 1830, containing an Almanac: Civil and Judicial List with Population of the Populatio containing an Almanac: Civil and Judicial List with Po-litical, Statistical, and other information respecting New-York and United States. ork and United States.

The Fruits of the Spirit, being a comprehensive view

The Fruits of the Spirit, being a comprehensive of the principal graces which adorn the Christian Character. By J. Thornton. For sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, 114 Washington St. August 4. JUST Published, an Address delivered on the 28th of

June, 1830, the anniversary of the Arrival of Governor Winthrop at Charlestown. Delivered and published at the request of the Charlestown Lyceum. By Edward Ev-Lessons for Infant Schools : with a plan for conducting

No. 1, Reflections on War, by a Layman.

Second Edition. An Address delivered at North Yarmouth, April 28, 1830, before the Cumberland Co. Temperance Societ. By Solomon Adams, Cor. Sec. of the
Society. For sale by PERCE & WILLIAMS,
Aug. 4. 9, Cornhill.

IN THE PRESS-TERENTII ANDRIA. Notulis anglicis illustravit Cranmore Wallace, in Usum Juven-tutis Academica.

The above is intended to supply in part a defect in the

present course of classical study, in the country in which no drama is read at school or in college. The text is taken from a carefully expurgated edition.

Also a new edition of WALKER'S NEW LATIN READER, with translutions on the Hamiltonian or Boltmarian plan. RICHARDSON, LORD, & HOLBROOK, Publishers.

Aug. 4.

PAYSON'S MEMOIR-2d Edition enlarged. CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington-street,

loston, have just published and for sale,
MEMOIR of the REV. EDWARD PAYSON, D. D.
tte Pastor of the Second Church in Portland, Me. A new
dition, revised, amended and enlarged. By Rev. Asa
ummings, Editor of the Christian Mirror. Embellished

ith a likeness.

(C) This Book cannot be "devoured at once." It is too

with a likeness.

(3) This Book cannot be "devoured at once." It is too rich—too full of solid nourishment to be read, at least by a stranger to the man, at once, or two, or three sittings. Like the "Life of Brainerd," it will be regarded as a glowing commentary on the peculiar spirit of the Bible—as a lively illustration of that vital godliness which distinguishes the genuine Christian from the formalist and the hypocrite, as much as from the Pagan or Mahometan.

The "Life of Payson," will contribute, more than any similar work yet published, to form the character of the future pastors of our churches. It will find its way into every corner of our land, and even pass over oceans, to impart a new impulse to the private virtues of the Christian, and the public duties of the minister of the Cross. It is destined to a far longer life, and more extended usefulness than was the person of its lamented subject. Every minister, nay, every Christian ought to be—in his closet, in his family—in the families of his people—in the lecture room, in the sanctuary—by the bed side of the sick and dying—and on his own hed of death! Subjects these, on which this volume gives the best because the clearest and most forcible instruction, such as, he who reads cannot fail to understand—and if he obeys, cannot fail to receive the plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant."—Boston Recorder.

C. & B. have in press, the Second Volume of Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, containing the Lectures on the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion.

PAYSON'S LIEE* New Edition**

PAYSON'S LIFE-New Edition. st Published and for sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS,

o. 9, Cornhill.

A MEMOIR of Rev. EDWARD PAYSON, D. D. late Pastor of the second church in Portland.—By Asa Cu mings.—Second Edition.—With a Portrait. July 28.

STUART'S LETTER TO CHANNING. A Letter to William E. Channing, D. D. on the subject of Religious Liberty. By Moses Stuart, Prof. of Sacred Literature in the Theological Seminary, Andover. For sale by PEIRCE & WILLIAMS, No. 9, Cornhill.

JENKINS ON THE SABBATH. JENKINS ON THE SABBATH.

THREE Scrmons on the obligations, duties and blessings of the Sabbath to which are added Remarks on the report made to the house of Representatives of the United States, March 1830, on Sabbbath Mails. By Charles Jensensen States, paster of the third Congregational Church, Portland, Me.—Just received and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, No. 114 Washington Street.

July 28.

MEMOIR OF REV. LEVI PARSONS, First MEMOIR OF REV. LEVI PARSONS, First missionary to Palestine from the U. States: containing sketches of his early life and education, his missionary labors in this country, in Asia Minor, and Judea, with an account of his last sickness and death. Second edition. Containing two discourses in defence of Missions and Revivals of Religion. Written in Palestine and now first published.—Also extracts from a farewell address delivered before "the Society of inquiry upon the subject of Missions," at Andover, September 1817. Compiled and prepared by Rev. DANIEL O. MORTON, A. M.—Just received and for sale by PERKINS & MARVIN, No. 114, Washington Street.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS

sale at the Depository of the Massachusetts Sab-bath School Union.—No. 47 Cornhill, Boston. Mass. S. S. Union's Publications.
The Bible Class Book, Nos. 1 and 2, by Fisk and Abbott. Conversations on the Bible, by Erodore.

Bombay Mission. Ceylon

Ceylon do. Sandwich Island do. Maternal Instruction, or the History of Mrs. Murray and

Maternal Instruction, or the History of Mrs. Murray and her Children.—Memoir of Seth Burroughs.
Memoir of John Arch, a Cherokee young man.
Missionary Geography: or the Progress of Religion traced round the world.
Parent's Monitor and Teacher's Assistant, 2 vols.
Sabbath School Treasury, 2 vols.
Sabbath School Treasury, 2 vols.
Select Memoirs of Pious Individuals, 2 vols.
The Stanwood Family; or history of the Am. Tract Society.
A Short Account of Robert Cutts Whidden.
Miscellaneous.

A Short Account of Robert Cutts Whidden.

Miscellaneous.

Abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Parliament, abridged from Clarkson, 2 vols.

Memoirs of Horace Bassett Morse.

do. do. Rev. Thomas Scott, abridged for Sab. Schools.

Customs of the Jews.—Sketches of Oxford County.

Story of Paradise Lost, for children.—Scriptural Selections.

Assembly's Shorter Catechism, illustrated by appropriate Auccidotes.—Isabella Campbell.

Advice to a Young Christian, on the importance of aiming at an elevated standard of piety; (by a Village Pastor.)

Life of the Rev. Philip Henry.—Do. of Rev. John Brown.

In addition to the above, there is for sale at the Description.

In addition to the above, there is for sale at the Deposi-ory upwards of four hundred other books of various sizes and prices, suitable for Sabbath School Libraries. July 14. tf C.C. Dean, Agent.

MEDICAL LECTURES. MEDICAL LECTURES.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. The autumnal course of ectures at the New-Hampshire Medical Institution for he present year will commence August 26th, and continue 3 weeks. Lectures from four to six daily. Anatomy, Surgery, and Obstetice. By Dr. Mussey. Theory and practice of Physics, Physiology, and Mateia Medica—By Dr. Oliver.

Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Natural Philosophy—By Prosesor Hale.

Lectures on Medical jurisprudence—By the several Pro-

Secretary control of the secretary secretary secretary before e class. For several years, the classes have had the optimity of witnessing a considerable number of capital

The anatomical museum, already extensive, and arefully adapted to the purposes of instruction, will re-eive valuable additions, collected by Dr. Mussey during the present season in Europe. The Library also, will be nriched with books and plates, by the same Dart. Col. Hanover, N. H. July 1830. July 21.

INSTRUCTION IN SILVAL.

E. T. COOLIDGE offers his services as a teacher of the Orions, Plano Forte, and Singing. For terms, please apply at his residence, No. 13, La Grange Place.

Refer to Mr. Lowell, Mason.

If July 14. Piano Fortes tuned at short notice. If July 14.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS
AND will soon be published by PERKINS & MARVIN,
Memoirs of Rev. HENRY MARTYN from the last London Edition, with an accurate likeness—and Additional Notes furnished by an American Editor.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS
ANDWINGS
MARVIN
Additional July 28.

HOPKINS ACADEMY.

THE fall term of this institution situated in the pleasant village of Hadley, will commence on the first Wednesday of September next under the instruction of EZEKIEL RUSSELL, A. B. Preceptor, Miss MARY DWIGHT, Preceptress, with such other assistants as may be necessary.

Miss Mary Dwight, Preceptress, with such other assistants as may be necessary. The branches usually pursued in similar institutions, including French and Painting, are taught in this Academy. The Academy is furnished with a good Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus and Globes.

Tuition from \$3 to \$3,50 per quarter.
Board, including washing, lights, &c. may be obtained in the most respectable families for \$1,50 per week.

N. COOLIDGE, Jr. Secretary.
Hadley, August 1830.

PIANO FORTES

PIANO FORTES

MANUFACTURED and for sale at No. 402 Washingon Street, (opposite the Boylston Market,) and warranted
o give satisfaction, or the purchaser may have his money
cefunded by T. GILBERT.

N. B. Piano Fortes tuned as above.

NEW GOODS. EDWARD J. LONG, No. 21 & 23 Cornhill, (late

larket-street,) will open this morning a complete

European, French, and India Dry Goods, from the Boston and New York auctions, which will be run off exceedingly low. E. J. L. would observe to his friends and customers that E. J. L. would observe to his friends and customers that from arrangements he has lately made, he shall be constantly receiving Goods of every description in his line from the above sources, and feels confident in saying that it will be for the interest of purchasers to call.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings constantly on hand, by the bale, piece, or yard, as low as can be purchased in this city.

6w

July 11.

MAYNARD & NOYES,

No. 13, and 15, Cornhill, (late Market Street.) HAVING recently received from various sources, fresh applies of articles in their line, are enabled to offer to surchasers, at wholesale and retail, on favorable terms.

assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICAL ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, SOA COLOGNE WATER BRUSHES THERMOMETERS, HULL'S TRUSSES, &c.

I. & N. continue to manufacture SODA, ROCHELLE, SEIDLITZ POWDERS, INK POWDER, and LI-ID INK, of superior conditions.

(UI) INK, of superior quality, as usual.

MEDICINE CHESTS put up with suitable directions.

Physicians' Prescriptions, and family Medicines put up tith care.

If May 26.

CHAIR STORE,

Nos. 55 and 57 Cornhill, (late Market Street.)

WHITNEY & BROWN give notice that they have on hand a handsome assortment of richly gilt and neatly finished fancy CHAIRS, with came and rush seats, together with a general assortment of Rocking, Windsor, and Children's Chairs, comprising a greater variety of patterns than can be found at any other ware house in the city, which they offer for sale at very low prices. for sale at very low prices.

Also on hand a few setts of elegant Curled Maple chair with cane seats, lately received from New-York. July 28⁸

LIVERY STABLE.

LIVERY STABLE.

LIVERY & DODGE would respectfully give no ice to the public generally, they have enlarged their business a the above line, and concluded an arrangement with Mr Schemiah Leonard, Jr. by which they will be able to form the stable to the sta at all times, during six days in the week, the best ses, Carriages, Coaches, and every kind of pless clees, on as reasonable terms as at any other establiat in the city of Boston. Their Horses are good, C nent in the city of Boston. Their Horses are go-inges mostly new and elegant, and their attention cess shall be unremitting. They wish it to be explerstood, they do not let Horses nor Carriages on nath day. They respectfully solicit a share of pronning; and look to those who are willing to subtant holy by example, as well as precept, for

ort.

Their establishment is to be found in Milk Street, & firectly apposite Kilby Street.

N. P. Persons desirous of patronizing the above establishment, will find it very central to business, and are respectfully additional result.

PLASTE & DAMON.

Boston, June 23, 1830.

PRATT & DODGE.

PIONEER STAGES.

THESE excellent Lines of Post Coaches, running letween Albany, Buffalo, Lewiston and Niagara Falls, and passing through Utica, Syraeuse, Auburn, Canandaigua, Batavia, Rochester and Lockport.

LEAVE Albany daily, except the Sabbath.—Office at No. 507, South Market-St. near the Steam-Boat Landing:
—the Eagle Tavers:—the National and Columbian Hotels LEAVE Buffalo daily, except the Sabbath.—Office at the Buffalo House.

LEAVE Buffalo daily, except the Sabbath.—Office at the Buffalo House.

LEAVE Lewiston daily, at 4 o'clock in the morning except the Sabbath;—Office at Colt's, Lewiston Hotel.

July 1, 1830.

2m

HOUSE TO LET.

TO Let, House No. 45, Essex-street,—containing kitchen and large washroom, yard, good well of water, good she for drying clothes, large parlor chamber and bed-room at the second floor, 2 rooms in the attick story, with closes and other usual conveniences.

Bath-street, or at the house.

3w

July 28.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Ulecous Sores, White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, Gen-1 eral Debility,—And all diseases which originate from impure blood, and where the constitution has been brok-en down by the use of Mercury, Arsenic, &c.

an down by the use of Mercury, Arsenic, &c. In order to make fully known in what estimation Swaim' Panacca is held by the medical profession, the proprietor subjoins certificates from gentlemen who in their private as well as public characters, are descreedly ranked among the most scientific of the profession. The public, as well as the proprietor of the Panacea, owe much gratitude to the gentlemen who have thus testified in its favor—their recommendations have occasioned its use in various cases of inveterate corruption of the blood, descending to the second generation which otherwise would have destroyed valuable fust. Their humanity and disinterestedness in promoting the correctly of a medicine found to be of such great benefit to the human race, without regard to its original ownership, claims he grateful admiration of a beneficent public.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute buts great merit, of being recommended by the most celebrates.

ts great merit, of being recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and establisher; whereas not one of the where; whereas not one of the spurious mixtures made where; whereas not one of the spurious mixtures made imitation of it, has the least support from the medical fact. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclus-that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, wh have been so diligently circulated by certain Physician must have their origin either in every critical states which

ave been so diffigently circulated by certain Physician ave been so diffigently circulated by certain Physician must have their origin either in envy or in the mischaevantificets of Spurious Initations.—I leave the public is udge for themselves.

I pledge myself to the public and give them the most so

nn assurances, that this medicin

y in any form whatever.

CERTIFICATES. CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. N. Chapman, Prof. of the Institute and Practice of Physic and Clinical Practice in the Univ. of Pennsylvania, President of the Academy of Medicine of Penn. &c.

I have within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment were headed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe from what I have seen, that it will prove an important reaety in scrofulous and mercurial diseases.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

From Dr. W. Gibson, Prof. of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Ains House, Infirmary, &c.

I have employed the Panacea of Mr. Swaim, in numerous instances within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syllizand in mercurial diseases. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

W. Gussoy M. D. W. GIESON, M. D.

From Dr. Valentine Mott, Prof. of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the New York Hospital, &c. I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have always found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic and scroblous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

Price \$2 per bottle; for sale by JONATHAN P.

HALL, Jr. No. 1, Union Street.

3m June 2.



WILLIS A

No. 33.

RELI

MILMAN'S HISTOI We notice that this work i terms in some respectable jour peremptorily set down to the bigotry. We are compelled bigotry. We are compelled of the book in this manner, eit tention, or have no serious the of the Scriptures. It is of extracelass of writings which for the fearful outbreaking of wards made the Lutheran chu ishment and a by-word throng may cry out upon sectarianis of our faith, with the exammust not be silent on such a mobelieving, insignations, the unbélieving insinuations, u planations, of Prof. Milman, ation for the Bible as an in He has the levity of the Gern ing; their irreverence with We do not suppose that Pro he was probably not aware of which he has taken. If he

world have treated it so. from the London Christian for its ability and moderati

hearted Christians love their

"We perused the wor and were so deeply afflict were proceeding to draw to its exceptionable sta till we could go through and at the length which to counteract its evil tend the celebrity of the rep and the character of the to be so widely canvass so fully exposed, that we thrice to slay the slain, fined to theological stude ticated in families, we a ture, or light and flippant even for the sake of re case, the task is unnece sufficient that the work i displayed in the window Paine's Age of Reason When a work reaches th to think it requisite to re-concerned, our readers m ignorance of the irrevere grave name of history, s ciated with indecorous im matin portion of holy wr through the day with the

acles, if not wholly juggle ral phenomena; and reti pers, edified by the faith

prophets into poets, and

o gallant insurgents and But with all the fault de to be just, to be disc bring our minds to think I abettor of infidels; and Ca a gratuitous insuit, which rather than indignation. mer replices if he can shred from any decent r leprous tatters of brutal in Oxford professor must be Milman is wronged by the straved upon the border we would trust unwitting enlist himself in the rank his purpose and its result to make this distinction. er motives, it seems not Professor Milman's stat his friends, offended the prospects in life, by the p if he had himself fully dis his own system. He pr light and entertaining I the Jewish History m book would be so danger it is, was no part of his time, could any man who tion are what they ought a book? He has made the pheme; he has made the sad; and he owes it to hin Oxford, to the world, and tablicated as public as his palinode as public as his o madverted upon in the pu brother professor, in the course now before us: in we gladly hear him exp what he has written, and

WITHERSPOON ON MR. EDITOR,-Messrs. Amherst, have just issue

his book has a tendence

course would gain him the est and Christian mind."

of 264 pages, containing spoon on Justification an introductory Essay, by V The publication of this ettimely. Its object is to a of the grand outlines of to exhibit the fundament ty; and to point out clea principles will infallibly rightly apprehended and which, on account of it is better suited just at thi influence of that disposite able speculations in Theoris so conspicuous. The vine are comparatively where known, I suspect, ed with the writings of flourished in the 17th cet from the fountain of pracso abundantly supplied, the perusal of this little without being profited. most accurate statements of the Christian character appeals to the conscience a excellently adapted to assis great work of growing up things.
The introductory Essa

interesting and useful add written in his usual style read with interest and pre-